The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Sinking of an American Man-of-War off Japan.

The Officers and Crew, 120 Lives, Reported Lost.

Terrific Boiler Explosion at Scranton, Penn.

Thirty Men Buried Under the Fallen Roof.

Lopez's Army Once More Utterly Annihilated.

SINKING OF A MAN-OF-WAR.

One Hundred and Twenty Lives Lost—The United States Steamer Oneida Sunk at Sea by Collision Off the Coast of Japan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The State Department has just received a dispatch from Minister MOTLEY at London, stating that the British steamer *Bombay* collided with the United States steamer *Oneida* near Yokohama. The latter went down. It is reported one hundred and twenty-five lives were lost. The Navy Department has no particulars other than those sent from the State Department to Secretary ROBESON. The following is a corrected list of the officers of the *Oneida*, as it appears on the books of the Navy Department corrected from the last Naval Register: Commander, Edward P. Williams; Lieutenant Commanders, William F. Stuart and Alonzo W. Muldaur; Surgeon, James Luddard; Assistant Surgeon, Edward Frothingham; Passed Assistant Paymaster, Thomas L. Tullock, Jr.; Masters, Walter Sargent John R. Pheland, Isaac J. Yates, Charles B. Arnold; First Assistant Engineer, in charge, N. B. Littig; First Assistant Engineer, Haviland Barstow; Second Assistant Engineers, John Torrance, Charles W. C. Senter; Ensign, J. W. Cowie; Carpenter, J. D. Pinner; Captain's Clerk, William W. Crowninshield; Paymaster's Clerk, William C. Thomas. The *Oneida* was a third-rate vessel, carrying eight guns.

The following is a copy of the dispatch received by the Secretary of State:

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Secretary Fish, State Department, Washington:

The following telegram has just been received from the Managing Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company:

GALLE, Ceylon, Feb. 22.—About fifteen miles from Yokohama, bound in, the *Bombay* came into collision with the American corvette *Oneida*. The latter sunk soon after with the loss of about 120 men. The *Bombay* was not much injured.

The *Bombay* was due at Yokohama, from Hong Kong, on the 24th of January.

(Signed) MOTLEY.

Another Dispatch—All on Board the Oneida Lost.

POINT DE GALLE, Ceylon, Feb. 22, *via* London, Feb. 28.—A collision occurred near Yokohama, between the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Bombay* and the United States corvette *Oneida*. The latter sunk with all hands, numbering 120 men. The *Bombay* was slightly injured. It is not stated that any of the officers or crew of the *Oneida* were saved.

Anxiety at Washington—No Correct List of Her Officers and Crew to be Obtained.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—There is much anxiety with reference to the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Oneida* to-day, reported lost off Yokohoma, Japan, with all on board. There is no list at the Navy Department of her officers later than September, 1869. As she was probably on her way to the United States when the disaster occurred there had no doubt been many transfers of officers and exchanges, as is always the case when a vessel is about to return from a cruise. Needless anxiety would, therefore, be given by publishing any list not correct. Probably the next mail will bring a list of her officers and crew at the time of sailing. Among those known to be on board was Assistant Paymaster TULLOCK, of New-Hampshire, son of THOS. L. TULLOCK, Esq., Internal Revenue Collector of this city.

A BOILER EXPLOSION.

Roof of an Iron Mill Demolished—Thirty Men Under the Ruins.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 28.—The boiler of heating furnace No. 3, at the railroad iron rolling mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company of this city, exploded about 5:30 this afternoon. A portion of the roof, with all its heavy timbers, shafting, &c., seventy-five feet by ninety-five feet, was blown into the air, and fell with a tremendous crash. The noise of the explosion shook half the city. Twenty or thirty men were buried in the ruins.

Further Particulars—Nine Dead Bodies Taken Out—Names of the Killed and Injured.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 28.—The portion of the rolling mill where the explosion took place was where two-inch bars were rolled. The portion of the roof carried away was ninety-five feet by one hundred feet in dimensions. The escaping steam filled that part of the mill for half an hour before the work of getting the people out could begin. The following were taken out dead: John Sweeny, boy; Peter A. Hartmann, Martin H. Welsh, James Connelly, Patrick Moran, John Dowd, Mike Gannon, — Hilly, son of Hugh Hilly. Another man, Timothy Smith, after being assisted home by two men, died, making in all nine dead. The following were more or less injured: Lewis Williams, John Engle, Charles Hartmann, son of Peter, who was killed; Patrick Kelley, Teddy Tiernay—this man was locked in the ruins nearly an hour, suffering much from steam he was dangerously injured; Christian Werth, J. Jones, W. Kane, —— McNeamey, —— Mawn, Mathew Snow, Philip Weichel, Thomas Rafferty, James Hanley, Emanuel Osland, Wm. Coslett, Philip McAndrews. The extent of the damage cannot as yet be ascertained.

PARAGUAY.

Lopez Again Defeated—His Retreat from Passadero Cut Off—An Utter Rout.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Rio Janeiro newspapers received by the mail steamer at Lisbon contain still later news from the seat of war in South America. LOPEZ retreated with about six hundred Paraguayans. They were overtaken by a body of troops of the Argentine Republic, and completely routed. LOPEZ, however, made good his escape. He left behind all his sick and wounded, together with the families he held as prisoners, and threw into the river a great part of his artillery. General CANARY, with a large force, was in hot pursuit of LOPEZ. Six ironclads had returned to Rio Janeiro, proving that the war is practically ended.

EUROPE.

Proceedings in the British Parliament—Estimates for the Navy—The Ironclad Fleet.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The House of Lords to-day had a brief debate on the Sunday Trading bill and adjourned....In the House of Commons Mr. GLADSTONE promised the early introduction of practical measures for education in Ireland and Scotland. He also informed the House that the Reciprocity treaty with Austria would soon come before it and afford an opportunity for a thorough discussion of the commercial treaties. The Postmaster-General announced that in deference to universal complaint, the restoration of the practice of giving receipts for the payment of telegraphic tolls was under consideration. Mr. CHILDERS, First Lord of the Admiralty, laid before the House the estimates for the expenditures of the navy, which amount to £9,250,000. He proceeded to explain and justify the estimates, laying stress on the outlay required for the building of the ironclads. He stated that when all the vessels now in process of construction were completed the ironclad fleet would consist of two broadside ships of the largest size, six of the second class, nine of the third, eight of the fourth, four of the fifth and two of the sixth. Of turret ships there would be two of the first class, five of the second and two of the third. Besides these there were a number of smaller iron vessels. This fleet would place England on an equal footing with the highest naval Power in the world. He proposed, in order to keep its strength up, to this standard to add yearly 20,000 tons to the navy, including 12,000 tons of armored and turreted ships and fast frigates. Mr. CHILDERS then proposed and explained a scheme for the retirement of naval officers. He said that in making changes in the *personnel* of the navy, the Government sought to promote efficiency, economy and general contentment in the service, and he believed these two objects could be attained. Mr. CORRY, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, made a long defence of the administration of naval affairs under the Disraeli Government. After further discussion by Messrs. Samuda, McCandlish, Gilpin, Baxter, Hog, Lewis and Vivian, the House voted the supplies asked for by Mr. CHILDERS. The bill making reforms in the War Office was considered and passed in Committee, after which the House adjourned.....The strike of the miners in Wales is extending....The *Bullionist* newspaper, in an article on the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, urges the submission of the affairs of that Company to arbitration, and proposes Lords DERBY and CAIRNS as arbitrators.

Telegraphic Communication with India Complete—Spanish Politics—Distress in Italy—Pere Hyacinthe.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The submarine cable from Bombay, India, to Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, has been successfully laid by the steamship *Great Eastern*. This link places England and her Indian colonies in direct telegraphic communication. Messages from Bombay, of to-day's date, have been received here to-day.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—In the Cortes the debate is still in progress over the proposition to indict Cardinal GARCIA Y CUESTA, Archbishop of Santiago. A substitute was introduced, denying that the Cortes had authority to proceed against the Archbishop, who is a member of the Cortes, not because of the superiority of the priesthood to the law, but in consequence of the inviolability of the Deputy. The substitute was supported by the Republicans, but was defeated by a vote of 98 to 59....Three Brigadier-Generals and several Colonels of the army have been transferred to distant posts in various parts of the peninsula, on account of their disloyal utterances.

NAPLES, Feb. 28.—There is great distress among all classes of people throughout the southern provinces of Italy, occasioned by the failure of a bank at Scilla.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—A decree in the *Journal Officiel* prescribes that the conditions applied to newspapers and samples of merchandise sent by mail from France to the United States shall be the same, whether the matter is forwarded directly from France to American ports, or by way of England.

ROME, Feb. 28.—The Pope's secularization of Père HYACINTHE gives general satisfaction.... The journals announce that the Prince of ASTURIAS will receive his first commission from the hands of the Pope.

A Scullers' Match on the Thames—Saddler the Winner.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The scullers' match for £50 a side, between J. HEATH, of Greenwich, and W. SADDLER, of Putney, brother of the Champion of the Thames, took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The race was over the course from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of five and a quarter miles, and was rowed against the stream. The match was won by SADDLER, who beat HEATH easily. The race had been twice postponed on account of the ice in the river.

CUBA.

Santa Anna Sent to Nassau—Military Operations—Spanish Successes—The Insurgents Surrendering.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The steamship *Bavaria* sailed for Hamburg yesterday....General SANTA ANNA was sent to Nassau yesterday on board of a Spanish war steamer....In addition to the party of Colonel GARCIA, eighty-six more insurgents have surrendered themselves in the Cinco Villas District....The railroad from Nuevitas to San Miguel, which was torn up in many places by the insurgents, is again in running order....The telegraph to Santiago de Cuba, Palma and Sarrano is also reëstablished.....A detachment of 160 negro troops was attacked by 600 insurgents on the line of the railroad between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas a few days since. The insurgents were driven off with loss....A great many people of Puerto Principe are coming within the Spanish lines. Several of the most prominent insurgents of the Puerto Principe region have asked permission of the Government authorities to surrender. The Captain-General has consented, and the insurgents will come to Havana direct, instead of going to Puerto Principe.

The New-Hampshire Campaign—A Prominent Democrat Gone Over.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28.—A very large audience assembled at Phœnix Hall this evening to listen to an address by Hon. HENRY L. DAWES. GEORGE A. PILLSBURY, heretofore a prominent Democrat, presided. On taking the chair, he gave his reason for acting with the Republican Party, and stated his objections to the platform of the Labor Reform Party. Mr. DAWES was warmly received, and he delivered, in substance, the speech made at Nashua on Saturday evening. The speech elicited frequent applause, especially when he stated that the expenditures of the Government should be cut down to the lowest point, and that to secure this end President GRANT has pledged his honest efforts. The speech occupied an hour and a half in delivery.

Unclaimed Funds in Savings Banks—A Decision in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The Supreme Court has decided a case brought by the State Deputy Escheater against the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, for $700,000 unclaimed deposits which the Commonwealth claimed to have escheated on the ground that it consisted of deposits, the owners of which had died leaving no lawful claimants to them. The decision says: "The proceedings to escheat surplus funds being illegal both in object and mode, the Judge at *nisi prius* was right in enjoining it. The act is contrary to law, and is prejudicial to the interests of the Society and its depositors. No one can doubt that an attempt to wrest from it its surplus funds with the apparent approbation of the Court must impair it and curtail its business, and might subject it to the seizure of its deposits, forcing it either to suspend payment or to impair its assets by sacrifices necessary to maintain its solvency."

THE EAST.

A Boston "Rough" Shot—Specie Payments—Snow.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The body of JOHN DEAN, one of a party of four "roughs" who rescued a thief from Policeman McNAMARA three weeks ago, has been found in the dock, with a pistol shot in the head. It is supposed he was shot by the officer, who fired three shots when the attack was made upon him, and that, having expired on the hands of his friends while being taken away, they threw the body into the dock....The directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company have voted to pay in gold their coupons of the Danvers Railroad, due to-morrow. ....It has been snowing here since Sunday; but the weather is mild, and there are but about four inches of snow on the ground.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28.—There are about twelve inches of snow here, fourteen inches at Plymouth and twelve inches at Lancaster; and at 8 o'clock A. M. it is still snowing. The morning trains are late.

State Legislatures—A School Bill in Missouri—The South Carolina Sinking Fund—Minnesota.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—A bill was passed in the lower House of the Legislature on Saturday, almost unanimously, requiring the School Board to appropriate to every private school now and hereafter established in St. Louis, $10 for each scholar receiving free tuition in such school. It is said if this bill becomes a law it can be made to almost break up the public-school system. Efforts will be made to defeat it in the Senate.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 28.—A bill to provide a Sinking Fund for this State has passed the Legislature. Under its provisions it is thought one-sixth of the bonded debt of the State will be purchased and canceled during the year.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—The Minnesota House of Representatives has passed the bill applying the "internal improvement lands" of the State to the payment of the old railroad bonds, with an amendment that it be submitted to a vote of the people at the Spring election, and shall not become operative until $3,000,000 of bonds shall have been deposited with the State Department. The bill had previously passed the Senate without the conditions named.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 28.—The Legislature meets next Tuesday.

A Female College Burned at Jacksonville, Ill.—Escape of the Pupils.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says: "At 9 o'clock this morning the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville was discovered on fire, and before the flames could be arrested the entire main building was destroyed. The building belonged to the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The large wing of the structure was saved uninjured, and the furniture was all saved, though in a damaged condition. There were about 150 young ladies in the building, all of whom escaped uninjured, and saved their wearing apparel and books. The loss is about $40,000, and insurance $35,000, as follows: Home, of New-York, $5,000; Republic, of Chicago, $10,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $10,000; North America, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Security, of New-York, $5,000."

Burning of a Propeller in Chesapeake Bay—A Mississippi Steamboat Sunk.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 28.—The propeller *New-Jersey*, which left here on Friday for Norfolk with a large freight, was burned to the water's edge and sunk in ten fathoms of water, off Sharp's Island in Chesapeake Bay. The Captain and crew escaped in the boats and were picked up and brought to this city by the propellor *Transit*. The *New-Jersey* was valued at $56,000, and insured for half that sum.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28.—The steamer *Mississippi*, southward bound, and heavily laden with stock and western produce, struck a snag at 2 A. M., to-day, near the landing, at Water Proof, Lousiana, and sank in a very short time. No lives were lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The cabin has just floated past Natchez.

Yerger Turned Over to the Civil Authorities—Death of an Army Officer.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 28.—At 3 o'clock today, E. M. YERGER, who has been in military confinement since June last, on a charge of killing Lieutenant-Colonel JOS. G. CRANE, was transferred to the custody of the Sheriff of Hinds County by an order from the Adjutant-General of the United States Army. Lieutenant WILLIAM ATWOOD, Adjutant-General of the Fourth Military District, immediately made an affidavit before Judge CABANESS, charging YERGER with the murder of Colonel CRANE, on the 8th of June, 1869. The counsel for the defence waived an examination, and YERGER was committed without bail....Captain KENELON ROBBINS, United States Army, unassigned, died here to-day. He was a native of Massachusetts and a graduate at West Point. He formerly served with the Forty-third Infantry and the Sixth Cavalry.

The Threatened Miners' Strike—No Turn Out.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 28.—There was no stoppage of work on the part of the miners today, in this portion of the coal fields, the employes of the three large companies, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the Delaware Canal Company, refusing to turn out. The men in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre have the matter under advisement, and there was no turn out there today.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HELENA, Mon., Feb. 28.—A Fort Dodge, Mon., paper of the 25th states that on the 22d instant, CHAS. ROACH, while under the influence of liquor, engaged in a scuffle with THOS CONDON, when the latter, in self-defence, struck ROACH with a wooden poker, causing death the next day. Up to the time of the difficulty they were intimate friends.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—The rock-bed under the eastern pier of the bridge, ninety-five feet below the surface of the river, was reached this morning. The atmosphere in the air chamber is now forty-four pounds to the inch.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 28.—The funeral of LEFEVRE JARRETT, late President of the Board of Police Commissioners, took place this afternoon, and was attended by the municipal authorities. At a meeting of the Police Board appropriate resolutions were adopted in respect to the memory of the deceased.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 28.—JOHN C. THOMPSON, Deputy Postmaster at the University of Virginia, was to-day sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary for robbing the mails.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—JOHN KENTWORTHY, of Amsterdam, was killed this morning at Schenectady in attempting to get on a train of cars.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The Republican City Convention of Camden has nominated CHARLES COX for Mayor and CHARLES PARKER for Marshal. The Democratic Convention nominated WILLIAM H. JEFFREYS for Mayor and C. BRADSHAW for Marshal.

Fire on Broadway this Morning.

A fire broke out this morning at 2 o'clock, on the fourth floor of the premises No. 343 Broadway, belonging to the firms of RIDGE & Co., DU BOIS, MCGOVERN & Co., and MANDELBAUM & Co. The extent of the damage done cannot be very large, as the fire was speedily extinguished.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ANTWERP.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, which left Liverpool Feb. 17 and Queenstown Feb. 18, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by three days than were those at hand by the Bremen steamship Friday.

A treaty of commerce and navigation had been signed between Spain and Belgium. A special clause stipulates that the subjects of either Kingdom shall have the right to exercise freely their various religious creeds.

The conflagration which, three weeks since, destroyed part of the town of Havelburg, in Prussia, had reduced to ashes eighty-nine houses out of 298, so that 173 families, forming a total of 700 persons, were left without homes.

The *Nord* of Brussels says that the International Commission on monetary unity, sitting in that city, has just obtained a fresh success. The idea started by that body in its address to Germany has been entirely adopted in Austria, where the Council of the Empire has ordered that gold pieces of four and eight florins, equal to ten and twenty francs, shall be struck and put into circulation.

It is stated in the *Northeastern Correspondence* that the Cabinets of Paris, Munich and Madrid have come to an understanding with that of Vienna, in order to send an identical note to Rome expressing their anxiety as to the political consequences which may result under existing circumstances from the proclamation of the dogma of the Pope's infallibility. An announcement had already been made by the *New Free Press* of Vienna that Count BEUST was preparing a protest to this effect, in concert with other Powers.

A mysterious tragedy is recounted by the Brussels papers. The parties to it were one VAN CAMBEN and a girl known as BLONDINE PETERS. The man met the woman by chance, and the couple partook of supper at a *restaurateur's*. They failing, after some hours, to leave the private room assigned to them, the *restaurateur* broke open the door, and then the woman and the man were discovered lying on the floor, and suffering from the effects of poison. The man was restored to consciousness, but BLONDINE died. Her father is said to be in America.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that never in the memory of man has more intense cold been experienced than that to which people are at this moment exposed in Russia, Poland and in all the northern countries. On Feb. 1 the Réaumur thermometer at Moscow marked 30° below zero (35½° below zero Fahr.) and at Warsaw 25° below, (24¼° below zero Fahr.) No such cold has yet been known in those countries. At Lemberg and Cracow, that is to say at 50° of latitude, (that of Brussels,) the glass marked 22° and 25° below Réaumur, (17½° and 24¼° below zero Fahr.) A number of deaths from congelation are registered by the Russian journals, amongst them of several sentries frozen at their posts.

ALBANY.

The Assembly Only in Session—Important Gas Bill—The Proposed New Charter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1870.

The Assembly held a brief session to-day, a quorum being present. The only item worthy of note was the introduction of a resolution by Mr. HENNESSEY, of New-York, looking to a revocal of the charters of all the New-York gas companies, and throwing upon the City Government the whole business of supplying gas to the citizens. The new charter prepared by the anti-Ring faction, it is said, will not be brought up till Wednesday or Thursday. Senator CREAMER, who is one of the chief incubators of the document, being detained by sickness.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 28.

The following resolutions were introduced:

By Mr. PLUNKETT—That, as the Weehawken Ferry Company disregard the provisions of their lease, the Commerce Committee inquire what legislation is necessary to make said Company comply with their lease, and have power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

The consideration of private claim bills was made a special order for the evening of a week from Friday next.

By Mr. HENNESSY—That the Committee on Cities inquire into the propriety of revoking the charters of New-York City gas companies, owing to their gross impositions. Laid over under the rule.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House in Committee disposed of the following bills as noted:

Conferring additional powers on Surrogates, authorizing an examination into the effects of deceased persons. Third reading.

To alter the map of New-York relative to One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street. Third reading.

To confirm the appointment of HENRY SMITH, Supervisor of New-York. Recommitted to the Committee on Cities.

Chartering the Manhattan Market Company of New-York. Third reading.

To provide for the construction of roadway over Bushwick Creek, Kings County. Ordered to a third reading.

To open and grade Olive-street, from Grand-street to Metropolitan-avenue, Brooklyn. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the act for laying out streets in Flushing. Ordered to a third reading.

Chartering the St. John the Baptist Benevolent Society of New-York City. Ordered to a third reading.

Relative to the care and education of deaf mutes, making an appropriation to the Society for teaching deaf mutes to speak. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the charter of the Broadway Savings Institution of New-York. Ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

HAYTI.

Twelve More of Salnave's Men Shot—The Coming Elections—Candidates for the Presidency—Movements of Steamers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1870.

The seventy officers and supporters of the Salnave Government who were being tried at the date of our last, have all been found guilty of the charges preferred against them, and twelve of them have been shot in accordance with the sentence of the Court. The names are as follows: Achieler Gilles, Theophier Michell, Glouen Lavoche, Compere Barthelimy, Plaisemond Detfartue, Vergus Degeau, Jean Baptiste, Salva Azor, Fortune Decasse, Aquin St. Fleur, and Metellin Bocord. Camille Boullet was a French subject, and as such appealed to the French Consul for protection, which was refused. The remainder, among whom are three women, await the orders of the President. United States Minister Bassett has saved the lives of twenty-two persons, and shipped them away by different vessels.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

Although the election for President, &c., has been fixed for the 1st of March, it is yet very uncertain as to who is the most popular candidate, and it is feared that serious trouble may arise before the question is decided. SAGET is considered too old, and incapable. ALEXIS NORD is favored by some, but the South objects to him. DOMINGUE is very unpopular among the masses, particularly so with those who had a leaning towards SALNAVE. BRICE is spoken of in some quarters, and is rather popular among the young men of the South, but the North is opposed to him on account of his youth.

OLD LAWS ANNULLED.

By a decree promulgated by the Provisional Government, all the laws and acts made by the late Legislature of the defunct Government are declared null and void. Another decree orders that the charges for licenses for merchants and others doing business here shall be increased five fold, owing to the depleted state of the Treasury caused by the recent extraordinary expenses.

The United States ironclad *Dictator* and her consort, the *Severn*, arrived here from New-York on the 8th. The steamer *Stars and Stripes* arrived here from New-York on the 15th, and will sail for Aux Cayes on the 20th. Mr. STEPHEN PRESTON, whose appointment as Minister from this Government to the United States gives great satisfaction here, will sail for New-York by the *Stars and Stripes* on her return. Gold has again receded, but the shipping in port find it very difficult to obtain freights. The bark *Robert Murray, Jr.*, in port loading, to sail on the 26th for New-York. The brig *E. P. Smith* waiting for cargo. The brig *Camilla* is to sail on the 20th in ballast for Cienfuegos. The brig *Oliver Cutts* has arranged her difficulty with the Government, and sailed for New-York on the 12th.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Prominent Fenian Editor Shot Down in the Street—The Wound Supposed to be Mortal—Arrest of the Assassin and his Denial of the Crime.

At about 11 o'clock last evening PATRICK J. MEHEN, of Hudson City, N. J., editor of the *Irish American*, and a prominent Fenian, was passing through Fourth-street, between Broadway and Mercer-street, when he was suddenly approached from behind by a red-whiskered man, who fired two shots at him, one of which took effect in his neck. MEHEN fell to the sidewalk. The man tried to escape, but the cry of murder was raised, and Mr. JOSEPH STRAUSS, of the Central Police Office, and Officer DUNN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, after a chase arrested him. Mr. STRAUSS took from his breast pocket a Colt's revolver with two chambers empty, and apparently just discharged. Notwithstanding this fact the prisoner denied that he fired the shots. He was taken to the Station House, where he proved to be one JAMES KEENAN, a physician, who has been but six months in the country, and is an ex-Secretary of the Fenians. He was taken before MEHEN, who had meantime been conveyed to a neighboring drug store, and was positively identified by the latter as the man who shot him. MEHEN further declared, after KEENAN was sent back to the Station-House, that he was utterly unable to explain why the attack had been made upon him, as his relations with KEENAN had always been friendly. MEHEN, at his own request, was taken to the residence of EDWARD L. CAREY, No. 44 Pike-street. His wound was of such serious character that he made his will, and, a priest having been summoned, received the last sacraments of the Church.

The prisoner KEENAN remained locked up last evening in the Mercer-street Police Station, and persistently denied having fired upon MEHEN, saying that his relations with that gentleman had always been amicable. He explained the absence of two shots from his revolver by saying that he had fired one shot out on Sunday, and last evening fired the other, in Mercer-street, some time before the assassination. His presence on the spot he accounts for by saying that his residence is at No. 10 West Fourth-street, the Fenian headquarters, in front of which the shooting occurred, and that he was just returning home from a walk at the moment the shots were fired. On the other hand, Sergeant CARPENTER has the names of several persons who distinctly affirm that they saw KEENAN fire both shots. The prisoner is a man of genteel appearance with light complexion, and in his cell plainly appeared to be laboring under great excitement; although his story was coherent. The Coroner will hold an *ante-mortem* this morning should the victim survive.

Further Particulars—Account from Another Reporter.

The following is given by some of the parties as a correct account of the circumstances preliminary to the shooting: MEEHAN had been present at an important and stormy meeting of the O'Neill branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, and as President of the Senate of the body, took a very prominent part in a serious misunderstanding which had arisen between General O'NEILL and the Senate of the Brotherhood. Among those who seemed most obnoxious to the Senatorial party was JAMES KEENAN, Secretary of the organization and a warm adherent of the policy of O'NEILL. The Senate, during its consultation regarding certain plans of General O'NEILL, who was present in another room of the building awaiting the result of the deliberations, passed a resolution dismissing KEENAN from the position of Secretary of the organization. The meeting broke up shortly before 11, with feelings of bitter animosity existing between General O'NEILL's adherents and the members of the Senate, the most prominent of the latter, and the one who had been most active in his opposition to the policy of O'NEILL being MEEHAN. This last mentioned had left the Fenian headquarters and proceeded only about sixty yards, and had reached, in company with a few of his friends, the corner of Broadway, when KEENAN, the deposed Secretary, walked up behind MEEHAN, and drawing a revolver shot him in the neck.

Still Another Affray.

Last night an affray occurred at the residence of JAMES DEVINE, No. 163 Chrystie-street, during which he was stabbed in the arm by MICHAEL POLSTER, of No. 219 East Fourth-street, who was immediately afterwards arrested by Officer DYER, of the Tenth Precinct. The wound was dressed by a neighboring physician, who pronounced it to be of a dangerous character, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. No cause for the affray was ascertained.

Conferring of Degrees at the University of New-York.

Last evening the chapel of the University of New-York was filled with a select assemblage consisting of the Professors and students, and the relatives and fair friends of the successful candidates for honors in the Medical Department. The members of the Faculty, including the Chancellor, Ferris, John W. Draper, M. D., President; Henry Draper, M. D., Registrar; John C. Draper, A. C. Post, A. L. Loomis, C. A. Budd, W. Darling and W. Thompson, had seats on the platform, while the guests occupied the body of the chapel. The proceedings opened with the reading of the Scriptures and a prayer, after which the names of graduates, sixty-eight in number, were read, and the degrees were solemnly conferred by the respected Chancellor. Next the names of fourteen gentlemen who were to receive certificates of honor were read amid the plaudits of the spectators. Then the fortunate few who had particularly distinguished themselves and who had won the several prizes, advanced to the dais and received the reward of their merit, while the quaint aisles reëchoed the hearty applause of the students.

PRIZES AND MEDALS.

Mott Medals.—Gold medal to A. L. Ranney, New-York; silver medal to M. Boudet de Paris, France; bronze medal to A. E. Macdonald, Canada. Loomis Prize.—Mark N. Williams, New-York. Budd Prize.—J. J. Peterson, Alabama. Roosa Prize.—H. L. D. Woodruff, New-York. Weisse Prize.—J. O. Swan, New-York. Butties Prize.—F. Commlassy.

Professor A. C. POST then delivered the valedictory address.

The exercises terminated with a prayer from the Chancellor.

The Home for Friendless Women.

The fourth annual report of this institution, just presented, sets forth that the Winter and early Spring were spent in the former location, No. 22 West Houston-street. On the 1st of May the Home was removed to No. 86 West Fourth-street, on the south side of Washington-square. A large and pleasant house was secured at no great distance from Broadway and localities that is desired to reach, yet quiet and retired. The number of inmates during the past year has been 115. Of these, eight were dismissed for misconduct; two were sent to the hospital; four went to other institutions; twenty-one were restored to friends; twenty-sixty were provided with situations in City or country; twenty-nine left of their own accord, leaving twenty-five in the Home on the 1st of January. Notwithstanding all the disadvantages of the many changes of the Spring and Summer, continues the report, it is believed, we have hopefully saved sixty per cent. of our inmates.

Mr. Seward's Movements.

Mr. SEWARD was engaged, yesterday, in transacting private business, and remained at the Astor during the whole day. The callers were not numerous, as it was generally understood that the ex-Secretary desired to be left alone to recuperate his energies, which have been very greatly taxed by his extensive travel. Among those who called on him was Major-General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. To-day he dines at the residence of CLARENCE SEWARD, Esq., his son.

The Common Council Committee on the proposed reception to be tendered to the distinguished gentleman, have fixed on Thursday next for that event, when Mr. SEWARD will receive the public in the Governor's room of the City Hall. The banquet to be given in his honor is to take place on Monday next, at the Astor House.

Destructive Fire in Maiden-Lane.

A fire broke out last evening, about 9 o'clock, on the third floor of No. 59 Maiden-lane, which was not extinguished until after some hours' labor and great damage. It extended into No. 61 Maiden-lane, and the losses are as follows: FLEISCHMANN & Co., plate glass and mirrors, first floor and basement, No. 59, damage $3,000; insurance $3,000. HENRY BESSELS, toys and fancy goods, second floor, Nos. 61 and 59, and third floor, No. 59, damage $15,000; insurance $25,000. J. PELETRAU, printer, occupying the remainder of the upper part of both buildings, damage $10,000, and insurance not learned. The buildings belong to the Ward estate, and will require $7,000 for repairs. They are fully insured.

EMIGRANT TROUBLES.

Serious Disturbance on Ward's Island—Refusal of Emigrants to Work and Expulsion of Two Hundred from the Depot—The Causes of the Trouble to be Investigated.

There was trouble at Ward's Island yesterday. It appears that on the night of the 26th February a meeting was held in the dormitory of the English emigrants on Ward's Island, one S. MEADOWS in the chair, when WILLIAM MILTON offered a resolution, seconded by ALEXANDER MERRICK, and unanimously adopted, declaring that they considered it unjust, disgraceful and oppressive for British subjects to be compelled by threats and intimidations to work without any remuneration. On the next Sunday similar resolutions were adopted, at a meeting of the German emigrants, and yesterday morning both sets were conveyed to the notice of Mr. LEONARD R. WELLS, the Superintendent of the Island, by being shoved under his office door. As the resolutions also declared that the disaffected would not work any longer, Mr. WELLS sent for the three men whose names were signed to the document, and detaining them in his office, said that he would send them off the Island. The news of their detention spread rapidly, and in a few moments some two hundred of the emigrants surrounded the office building armed with clubs, and learning of the disposition to be made of the three ringleaders, declared that they should not be sent away unless all were. Mr. WELLS, at this juncture, sent a messenger for the aid of the Police of the Twelfth Precinct, but before their arrival affairs had assumed a still more threatening aspect. Mr. WELLS was literally besieged in his office by a roaring mob of some 300 savage men, and they were only held in check by a display of revolvers by the dozen men the Superintendent had at his disposal. Happily, the sight of these weapons was sufficient, and no shot was fired or blow struck by either side. A platoon of Police, under Captain SLOTT, quickly arrived, and the entire gang were reduced to subjection without any further exhibition of force than the clubbing of two or three Germans, who did not obey orders to fall back, which they did not understand. By direction of Mr. WELLS, the Police then superintended the removal from the Island by means of an old launch, of some two hundred of the disaffected, who were landed on the New-York shore immediately opposite the Island. That retreat for emigrant disease and pauperism then subsided into its usual quietude.

The army of the expelled took up its line of march down Third-avenue, and at about 2 o'clock P. M. reached City Hall-square, where a meeting was organized, with one ALEXANDER MURRAY acting as Chairman, on the City Hall steps. There they reiterated the resolutions passed at the Island meeting, and it further appeared that they had petitioned the Commissioners of Emigration, and written to Governor HOFFMAN, but without effect. The disaffected were getting excited and unmanageable when Mr. LOOSSEE, Superintendent of the Labor Bureau at Plimpton Building, made them an address advising them to go to Castle Garden and apply for relief. They acted on the hint, and upon arrival there Mr. EUGENE CASSERLY declined to receive them as a deputation, formally petitioning for a redress of grievances, but ordered that they be received and furnished with lodging, supper and breakfast, and that work be found for as many of them as possible. These favors they readily accepted, and thus for the time ended the rebellion.

The men, nearly all of whom presented an exceedingly shabby appearance, admitted in conversation the general excellence of the dinners furnished them on the Island, saying that they had meat nearly every day, except Friday, when they were liberally supplied with fish. They objected bitterly, however, to the breakfasts, and chiefly because of the absence of a sufficiency of butter, and the substitution of molasses for sugar as a sweetener for their coffee. Their clothes, which did look as though their necessities in that line had been neglected, did not seem to be so great a subject of grievance as the food. All their complaints will be laid before the Commissioners of Emigration, who will make a thorough investigation of the troubles with a view of extirpating any abuses that may be found to exist in the administration of affairs at the Emigrant Depot.

The Missing Steamers—Hopes for the Safety of the Smidt.

No intelligence has yet been received, either directly or from commanders of passing vessels, either of the *City of Boston*, or of the Bremen steamer *Smidt*, which latter vessel cleared at Bremen for this port on the 20th ult., and sailed on the 22d, and has consequently now occupied thirty-eight days on the passage. Her consignees, however, still maintain that there is no occasion yet for serious apprehension as to her fate as she is not calculated for speed, and has on one previous occasion occupied thirty days in making the westward trip. The following is a summary of her time during the last few months:

FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN.

Cleared July 17, 1869; arrived Aug. 7, 1869—21 days.
Cleared Oct. 2, 1869; arrived Oct. 25, 1869—23 days.
Cleared Dec. 17, 1869; arrived Jan. 5, 1870—19 days.

BREMEN TO NEW-YORK.

Cleared June 18, 1869; arrived July 10, 1869—22 days.
Cleared Nov. 11, 1869; arrived Dec. 5, 1869—24 days.
Cleared Jan. 20, 1870; not yet arrived.

It will be seen that her last passage to this port occupied twenty-four days, and it was made under comparatively favorable circumstances. Her quickest westward trip was made in twenty days, and her best eastward passage occupied sixteen days.

The *Smidt* is a staunch vessel of 1,794 tons register, was built of iron in 1868, at Vegesack, hails from Bremen, and is owned by Messrs. THIELE, SELIER & Co., of that city. She is ship-rigged and carries a large amount of canvas, has three decks, the two lower of which are used for steerage and second-cabin passengers, and a small portion of the upper deck is devoted to the accommodation of first-class passengers, of which, however, she generally has but few, and on this trip has none. She is 171 feet in length over all, 34 feet beam and 19 feet depth of hold. She draws twenty feet of water, and is rated A 2 of class 1 at Lloyds. She has the general reputation of being very slow but thoroughly seaworthy, and on her last visit to this port she was inspected by Captain COMSTOCK, of the United States Navy, who pronounced the opinion that she was one of the strongest steamers afloat. Her load at this time consists of a general cargo and 298 steerage and second-class passengers, consigned to Messrs. THIELE, MOTZ & Co., agents, No. 2 Hanover-square.

Various speculations are indulged in concerning the prolonged detention of the *Smidt*. It is quite common with vessels of this class to lay to for some days in Bremen Haven at the mouth of the Weser, awaiting a favorable opportunity to proceed, and by this supposition a delay of four or five days might be accounted for. An accident may have occurred to her propeller, which would leave her dependant upon her canvas, of which she has a large supply. Without any accident to either the steam or sail power, she may have encountered adverse winds, as exceedingly rough weather has recently been reported by incoming captains, and in this way prolonged the passage until her supply of coal was exhausted. In the event of either of these suppositions proving correct, the ultimate arrival of the *Smidt* need not be despaired of for many days yet, and the balance of evidence seems certainly to indicate her safety.

The Alleged Cruelty on the Ship Neptune.

Additional testimony was taken before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday in the case of Captain PEABODY, of the ship *Neptune*, charged, together with his three mates, named NOLAN, BRADY and MCDONALD, with having treated several sailors in a cruel manner during a recent trip of the vessel from Liverpool to this port. HENRY J. EDWARD ROSE, residing in East Forty-fifth-street, who was a passenger on the ship, said that the only maltreatment that he saw was on the part of NOLAN, and also that the Captain showed good treatment as far as he knew. JAMES BRADY subsequently averred that he was hit with a rope by MCDONALD. The case was then adjourned until this afternoon.

Personal.

Hon. J. Tillinghast, of Albany; Hon. E. B. Phillips, of Chicago; Hon. L. Druliard, of Buffalo; Hon. David Campbell, of Pittsfield and E. P. Campbell, Esq., of Detroit, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Samuel Norris, of California; Hon. J. M. Killough, of Texas; Hon. J. M. Boyce, of Canada; Hon. H. H. Wainwright, of Philadelphia, and Hon. L. J. Hammill, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. W. H. Parker, of San Francisco; Hon. R. H. Parker, of Illinois, and E. Wright, Esq., of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. General Charles H. T. Collis, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. J. Taylor Wood, of Louisiana, is at the New-York Hotel. General F. E. Cosgrove, of the United States Army, and H. De Forest, of Connecticut, are at Earle's Hotel. Hon. William E. Chandler, of Washington; Hon. Thomas Fitch, of Nevada; Hon. George W. McCulloch, of Maryland; Alexander Duncan, of Canada; Hon. N. G. Ordway, of Washington; Captain George L. Morton, of steamship *Crescent City*, and Edward Moule, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

THE GOLD PLOT.

Testimony Before the Special Congressional Committee.

The Stories of Gould, Corbin, Butterfield, and Others.

Important Statements of Secretary Boutwell.

Who Were the Conspirators Clearly Shown.

The Administration Fully Vindicated.

It has already been stated in the TIMES, that the testimony taken before the joint Special Committee of Congress appointed to investigate the gold conspiracy, was very full, important and interesting, and clearly indicated the cause of the panic, and the untruth of the stories regarding the complicity of the Administration. Below is given extended abstracts of the testimony of the leading witnesses, which embrace all the vital points. The report of the Committee will be made to-day.

Testimony of Jay Gould.

Mr. GOULD's testimony, as given to the Committee, was very voluminous, covering nearly 150 pages of manuscript. A large portion of it is devoted to an attempt to ascertain precisely how the combination to put up gold was formed, who controlled it, and who participated in it. In this the Committee was not very successful, Mr. GOULD resolutely maintaining that he was entirely disconnected with anybody else in his operations. Mr. GOULD stated that his business was railroading and steamboating, and that he had a house in Wall-street, but did no business there.

In reply to Mr. GARFIELD, he stated that he did not understand that WOODWARD, KIMBER and CORBIN were associated with him in advancing the price of gold; KIMBER sold exchange for one foreign house, and bought gold when he thought it was cheap; WOODWARD had some gold; we bought together in order to put it up; they divided the gold *pro rata*; WOODWARD did not suggest to him the movement in gold. Witness then went on to state that in the Spring, after the inauguration, business got very dull, and gold went down to 30. He gives a sketch of the gold fluctuations from that time to July and August, when he went in to put gold up. He brings in the old crop-moving theory and the competition with the Mediterranean and Greek ports, and says he was of the opinion that gold should be put up to 45 to enable them to export. Mr. JAMES MCHENRY assisted him in making this calculation.

FIRST EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS.

Q.—When did you begin to buy gold largely? A.—I bought in the fore part of September and in the last of August.

Q.—To whom did you give orders to buy? A.—I do not recollect; to different brokers; I gave no personal orders; I gave the orders through my house, but they were distributed; I think the most of my business was done through CHAPIN & WILLARD.

Q.—Were CHAPIN & WILLARD in company? A.—Yes; but the brokers there are a lot of speculators, and when a man goes into the market who they think has some power they watch him, and if he gives them an order to buy a hundred thousand dollars they will first buy three or four hundred thousand dollars on their own account, so in order to conceal the movement, we would sometimes give an order to sell while we were really buying.

Q.—Did you, when SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., and other firms were buying gold for you, also sell gold occasionally? A.—Yes; I was selling all the time.

Q.—That is, after buying a large amount you generally sold? A.—I commenced selling at 35 and sold all the time.

Q.—Would you say that generally through the latter part of August and the first three weeks of September you and your firm, or your brokers for you, bought almost every day more gold than you sold during those three weeks of September? A.—I guess they sold more than they bought.

Q.—Take the five weeks ending the 23d of September, and how was it? A.—I do not believe there was a difference of over a million between the purchases and sales for the whole period.

Q.—Did you have a general knowledge of those operations yourself? A.—Yes, Sir, I had a general knowledge of them.

Q.—Was a daily statement prepared in the office of your firm showing the amounts of gold purchased by the different brokers, the amounts sold and the amounts loaned, and the persons to whom loaned? A.—No; I carried the whole thing in my head—what I knew about it.

Q.—Did you keep no books of those transactions nor have any kept? A.—No, Sir; I never kept a book in my life.

Q.—Were no statements prepared for you from time to time, and the results of those purchases and sales and loans communicated to you? A.—No, Sir; I do not recollect any.

Q.—How did you know, when the brokers made transactions for you, what the amounts were; how did you keep track of it? A.—For instance, one broker sold a million and another bought $900,000; there were $100,000 left to begin with the next day.

Q.—You simply took a note of the difference? A.—That was all; if you undertook to write up such a thing as that in a book it would take a very large book; a good many of those transactions are merely paired off.

Q.—Explain what you mean by pairing off? A.—To illustrate it, gold, we will say, is at 40⅛; a broker goes in and buys half a million at 40⅛; in the course of the day it will get up to a quarter, and he will sell half of it at that price, and one-half at the same price he got it at; he will go to the broker to whom he sold at 40⅛, and say, "I bought this morning for A $250,000 at 40⅛—I will pair off with you;" that settles the transaction without going through the Clearing House.

Q.—That would merely show on the books without being a real transaction? A.—Certainly.

Q.—What was the largest amount that you and your firm and those associated with you owned or controlled about the middle of September, or at one time in September? A.—I cannot say; it would have been some millions.

Q.—Was it not about fifty-six millions on the 22d of September? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How near that? A.—It was some millions, but much less than that.

Q.—How much less should you suppose? A.—I should think that half of that would be a large figure.

Q.—But did you not know how much you owned and controlled? A.—Not from memory; I have had large transactions since, and they have passed out of my mind.

Q.—And have no memorandum to show it? A.—No, Sir. Not a particle.

This was the result of all efforts of the Committee to get from Mr. GOULD any accurate idea of the extent of the transactions which he engaged in during September last. He stated that in his opinion there were eighteen millions of certificates, and three or four millions of gold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities.

Q.—At the close of business on the 22d of September you held or controlled more gold than there was in the City outside of the Sub-Treasury? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I did.

The witness then explained the operations of buying and selling gold without having the money to pay for it; or, in the vernacular of the street, going "long" or "short." He finally stated that he believed there were two hundred millions of "short" gold in New-York at the time of his operations.

Q.—What did you intend to do with your own gold? A.—I tell you originally I commenced selling at 35, and intended quietly to get out of it at from 37 to 40; but what put gold up so high was that these bears got frightened, and they commenced jumping over each other's shoulders for it.

Mr. GOULD next explained his transactions with KIMBER, WOODWARD and other parties with whom he says he never had any agreement to put gold up. They bought gold as a commercial transaction, having been forced into it by the bears in selling out, who were bound to put it down; but, says Mr. GOULD, "they all deserted me like rats." He testified that about this time he loaned out $50,000,000, but gave no instructions to E. V. WILLARD, or any other brokers to keep an account of these gold certificates.

Q.—You think you gave no such instructions to anybody? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I understood you to say a little while ago that some of these men broke faith; therefore, I want to know whether you took precautions of that sort to prevent yourself being thus treated? I understood you to say that some of your associates in their efforts to advance the price of gold for the benefit of the crop, did not adhere to the arrangements, but turned upon you? A.—I had no associates, but these parties had similar views with me, and were operating in the same line; that is a mere street rumor, too.

Mr. GOULD was not satisfied with the results of the movement and said he was the most astounded man in the street at the jump gold had taken. His brokers did not become alarmed at the readiness with which gold was sold them for the reason that they have only to obey orders and have no business to be frightened at anything; he did not recollect that WOODWARD and KIMBER said on the evening of the 21st that the thing had gone far enough, and no arrangement was made or consent given to allow them to withdraw and sell out their gold.

The witness then relates at length his connection with BELDEN; states that he never had any business transactions with him, save one of 200 shares of stock, and that no orders to buy or sell were ever given BELDEN, either by witness or his firm.

THE MEETING AT HEATH'S.

Q.—Were you present at a meeting at the office of WILLIAM HEATH & Co. on the evening of the 23d of September? A.—I was in Mr. HEATH's office at some time in the afternoon, I think; I do not recollect any particular meeting there.

Q.—Were not orders given on the 22d or 21st by you, or by Mr. FISK for you, to BELDEN, to buy large amounts of gold? A.—Mr. FISK never gave any orders for me.

Q.—Did you give any to BELDEN? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or order any to be given to him? A.—No, Sir; I have said that I never did any business with Mr. BELDEN.

Q.—Who was present at that meeting in HEATH's office? A.—I do not recollect any meeting; I remember being in there that afternoon; it is a sort of run-in place.

Q.—Do you remember seeing Mr. BELDEN, Mr. FISK, Mr. SMITH, Mr. WILLARD or Mr. HEATH there? A.—I do not recollect whether they were there or not.

Q.—Was it not decided at that meeting by anybody that the movement was to be continued by BELDEN & Co., whom he was to employ? A.—There could not have been any such decision; why should I ask those men? they have no interest; I had all the interest there was; I was the party to decide; I did not want their opinion; I had my own opinion; I would listen to what they had to say, and I very likely did; but there was no decision; you do not suppose that I would go and tell a broker what I would do the next day.

Q.—Were no orders given there at that time to any broker? A.—No, not that I remember.

Q.—And there was no agreement to give any order? A.—No, Sir, not that I remember; there could not be any agreement, because there was nobody to agree.

Q.—You do not know whether any order was given or agreed to be given to BELDEN to purchase heavily all through Thursday, the 23d, by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO. with a view to put up the price as high as possible, so that the shorts would be compelled to settlement? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—There was nothing of that sort said? A.—Oh, no. I did not know anything about BELDEN'S operations.

HIS RELATIONS WITH SPEYERS.

Q.—Were you present in BELDEN's office on the morning of the 23d—the day before the breakdown? A.—I do not recollect being in there that day. I may possibly have stepped in as I went along. I do not recollect it. I am quite positive now that I was not in there at all that day—quite positive.

Q.—If you were there, would you probably remember if you had seen ALBERT SPEYERS there? A.—I did not know ALBERT SPEYERS. I never knew him until a person was pointed out to me on the morning of the movement as SPEYERS. I never knew him before that.

The witness then gives a history of his relations with SPEYERS; that BELDEN brought him in and introduced him to FISK as his broker, and requested him (FISK) to give some orders to SPEYERS while he (BELDEN) was engaged with his clearance; that FISK did give him some orders, but witness didn't know what they were; that he (GOULD) gave no person any order to buy gold on the 24th day of September.

Q.—Did you know that on that day, the 23d, your partner, SMITH, gave Mr. SPEYERS his instructions in reference to loaning BELDEN's gold? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you never known of that? No, Sir; I do not think that I ever had any transactions with SPEYERS, or that I employed him to do a dollar of business.

Q.—Do you know that on that day your broker, WILLARD, was, by instructions from your partner, SMITH, given instructions to other brokers about the loaning of other amounts of gold bought by BELDEN under orders from you and FISK? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you present in HEATH's office when SPEYERS reported to you and FISK and to SMITH that he was unable to loan BELDEN's gold on account of the limits that your partner, SMITH, had given him, and did FISK, in your presence, instruct your partner, SMITH, to receive and pay for a portion of that gold; and did FISK instruct HEATH to receive and pay for the balance? A.—I never heard anything of the sort.

Qustion repeated. A.—I knew nothing about Mr. BELDEN's or Mr. SPEYERS' transactions; they would not, of course, tell their business to me; they did not know how I stood in gold.

Q.—Did anything like that occur in your presence? A.—I do not recollect anything of that sort.

Q.—You know nothing that is like it? A.—No, Sir, nothing that is like it; that is one of the detail transactions that I would not inquire into or know anything about.

* * * * *

THE OPERA HOUSE MEETING.

Mr. GOULD was next examined in reference to the Opera House meeting on the 23d. The advisability of advertising the "shorts" was discussed, but his advice was not asked on the subject and he tendered none. No agreement was made at that meeting that next day gold should be put up to 160; that BELDEN and his brokers should be allowed to fail if necessary, and that FISK alone should be held responsible for BELDEN's contracts.

THE ORDERS TO RUN GOLD UP.

Q.—Did you not go down to your office early on Friday, the 24th, and there, with FISK, instruct H. K. ENOS to put gold up to 150? A.—I was not in my office on Friday, if I recollect right; no, Sir; I was not in my office that day; I never knew this man ENOS until the thing was over.

Q.—Did you either directly or indirectly, or did any person connected with you, instruct him to put gold up to 150? A.—No, Sir.

The witness then reiterated this statement in another shape; says that ENOS did buy $400,000 on his own account, as he believes, which he (GOULD) finally agreed to take off his hands to save him from failing. He then relates the substance of an interview with Mr. BENEDICT, President of the Gold Exchange Bank; says he did not tell him that that was "settling day;" don't remember whether FISK did or not.

Q.—During that morning did BELDEN bring in Mr. SPEYERS, and did Mr. FISK, in your presence, tell SPEYERS to put gold to 150? A.—The only conversation that I remember is the one I told you before, (repeating it.)

Q.—Did FISK subsequently give any orders to put gold up to 155 right away? A.—I did not pay any attention to what orders he gave; I sat in one corner of the room reading.

Q.—You do not know, at a period later than the last referred to, SPEYERS was ordered to put gold to 160 and buy all that he could? A.—I know it only by hearsay; I do not know it of my own knowledge.

Q.—You heard no such order given in that office that day? A.—No, Sir.

GOULD then goes over the same ground again, asserting that he knew nothing of the order given by SPEYERS to FISK.

Q.—Was it not prearranged between you, BELDEN, WILLARD and SMITH, or understood between you, what was the course that you should adopt in reference to those transactions that day in that office? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you mere accidentally individuals happening together there without concert or arrangement? A.—Mr. WILLARD was my broker and came to see me.

Q.—What orders did you give Mr. WILLARD that day? A.—I gave Mr. WILLARD orders to keep selling gold.

The witness then narrates the manner in which his firm enforced private settlements on the 24th through their various brokers, WILLARD, CAMMACK, CARVER, OSBORN and others; states that he gave no orders to brokers to cancel sales with SPEYERS because he had failed; says he was a large stockholder in the Tenth National Bank; that he and his friends had a controlling interest in it; never had any arrangement for certifying checks without deposits; that the bank did on one occasion certify largely for HEATH on his (GOULD's) guarantee; that on the 24th the bank refused to certify because of the presence of the bank examiners.

THE TRANSACTIONS WITH THE TENTH NATIONAL.

Q.—It is in evidence before the Committee that there were nearly eight millions of certified checks for your firm on that day; are you aware of that fact? A.—No, Sir, not personally.

Q.—Do you know how much your deposits were in the Tenth National Bank at that time? A.—The deposits must have been larger than the certified checks, because we always keep a large balance.

Q.—It is in evidence before the Committee that your deposits were only about $300,000, and your certificates about $8,000,000? A.—That was not so, of course.

Q.—You think that could not have been so? A.—I know it; when a bank gives a certification to a broker it has to be made good by a deposit before 3 o'clock.

Q.—Do you know that the Tenth National Bank did not certify beyond the amount deposited on that day? A.—I do not know it of my own knowledge, any more than I have mentioned.

By Mr. LYNCH—Q.—If a law was passed prohibiting banks from certifying checks, would it not be possible to get an order from a New-York Judge compelling them to do it? A.—I do not know; I hardly think that a New-York Judge would interfere with an act of Congress.

THE DAY AFTER THE PANIC.

Q.—What did you do on Saturday? Tell the Committee where you were—the day after the panic. A.—I was in my office, and have been there ever since, from half-past eight in the morning until ten at night, except two or three days that I have been sick.

Q.—Did you spend almost all Saturday and Sunday with LANE, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and SHERMAN, SMITH, FISK, CRAVER, or any of these men? A.—I was in the office all that day, if I recollect.

Q.—Were those men or any other with you? A.—I think it more than likely that they were there; they were there almost every day; I do not recollect that particular time; I know that I have been in my office all the time since.

Q.—State whatever transactions were had in regard to injunctions on the Gold Exchange Bank, or on any brokers who had had any transactions in the street either for you or for others; state all that you know in regard to the procurement of injunctions, or orders of Court in reference to these settlements? A.—As I told you, the Gold Exchange Bank failed to make their clearance; and before they failed it turned out that they had made advances to certain parties on their statements which very much complicated the affair.

Q.—You mean that the bank had paid to some parties before full statements came in? A.—Yes; these contracts were made to be settled through the Clearing House, and as the bank had failed they could not be settled through the Clearing House. Then the only way would be for these brokers to go and get the gold and deliver it, and in this way unless they were restrained by some legal process a great many of those brokers would have failed. I wanted to save them. They were restrained from settling in any other way except through the Clearing House, in accordance with the contracts. Then, when the bank finally got on its feet again, they went to work and cleared these transactions. They were transactions which were to pass through the Clearing House. It was a part of the contract. If you buy gold from a member of the Gold Board, you being a member, the gold has not to pass, but it is to be settled through the Clearing House, where no gold passes, and it makes an immense difference to a firm. They can do a million dollars of business through the Clearing House without requiring $50,000 at the outside. I wanted to save as many as possible from failure. That was the point—to keep firms from failing.

Q.—What injunctions or orders did you ask to have made in pursuance of that purpose of yours to save people from failing? A.—I think there was an injunction against settling gold through the Clearing House.

Q.—Did you ask for that injunction? A.—Not myself.

Q.—You had it done? A.—It was done, I think, by some brokers. I do not know now who they were.

MR. CORBIN'S POSITION.

Q.—State to the Committee if you know Mr. CORBIN? A.—Yes, Sir, I know him.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Perhaps something over a year.

Q.—Did you, in the month of September last, have any transactions with him? A.—I bought some gold for him. I do not know whether it was in September or August. I think in the early part of September.

Q. How much? A. I bought several lots at different times; I think it amounted altogether to about two millions.

Q. Please fix the rate? A. It was in the thirties, I think, at different prices.

Q. Was Mr. CORBIN associated with you in the purchase of gold more than being a person for whom you bought? A. That was all.

Q. Did you have any conference with him in regard to the movement, either in the way of seeking his advice or giving your advice to him? A. I used to see him frequently.

Q. On this subject? A. Yes, and on the subject of the state of the country, the movement of the crops, and the result these things would have on gold.

Q. Did you take Mr. CORBIN into your counsels in regard to your own movement as to what you were going to do? Did he know your purposes and plans? A. He knew that I believed gold would advance some.

Q.—And that you intended to make it advance some? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he in any sense a partner in your gold operations? A.—No, Sir, no more than that I bought this gold for him and carried it for him.

Q.—How long did you carry it? A.—I have it yet, I think; that is my impression.

Q.—Then your transaction with him has not yet been closed? A.—Not closed yet; no, Sir.

Q.—Is it held on joint account? A.—It is not. I bought it for him.

Q.—Were these amounts the only gold you ever bought for him? A.—They are all.

Q.—Do you know of any officer of the Government, either in Washington or New-York or elsewhere, who had anything to do directly or indirectly with the general movement in gold during the month of September last, or who was personally interested in it?

WITNESS—Of my own knowledge?

THE CHAIRMAN—Yes, of your own knowledge.

A.—The Secretary of the Treasury put gold down by selling it.

CHAIRMAN—That is a public fact and not an answer to my question. A.—I do not see how I could answer that question without explaining, because I do not know whether the question in the abstract is not too broad.

Q.—Make your own answer in your own way. A.—I suppose it was the policy of the Administration to let gold work up until after the fall crops were moved, and I had good reason to suppose that was to be so, or I should never have gone into this movement.

Q.—State what your reasons were.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. GOULD then goes on to relate that he was approached by Mr. CORBIN at different times during the Summer, who wanted to make some money. He recapitulates his high gold and movement of the crop theory; found that CORBIN agreed with him; that Mr. CORBIN is a very shrewd old gentleman; that Mr. CORBIN said he was anxious that he (GOULD) should see the President, and that he went to CORBIN's and saw him, (the President.)

Q.—At what time was this? A.—It was along about the time of the Peace Jubilee in Boston. I did not know what the President's views were; but we took him over on our boat on his way to Boston.

Q.—Whom do you mean when you say "We?" A.—There were several gentlemen along, Mr. FISK, CYRUS FIELD and others. I mean the owners of the boats; he was our guest; we had supper about nine o'clock or ten o'clock going over; at this supper the question came up about the state of the country, the crops, prospects ahead, &c.; the President was a listener, the other gentlemen were discussing; some were in favor of BOUTWELL's selling gold, and some were opposed to it; after they had all interchanged their views, some one asked the President what his view was; he remarked that he thought there was a certain amount of fictitiousness about the prosperity of the country, and that the bubble might as well be tapped in one way as another; that was about the substance of his remark; he then asked me what I thought about it; I remarked that I thought if that policy was carried out it would produce great distress and almost lead to civil war; it would produce strikes among the workmen, and the workshops to a great extent would have to be closed, the manufactories would have to stop; I took the ground that the Government ought to let gold alone, and let it find its commercial level; that as a matter of fact it ought to facilitate an upward movement of gold in the Fall; the Fall and Winter is the only time in which we have any interest in it; that was all that occurred at that time; we supposed, from that conversation, that the President was a contractionist.

By Mr. SMITH—Q.—Please state who were the members of the party? A.—There were at the table, I think, the President, Mr. FISK, myself, Mr. SIMONDS, the general manager of the boat, WM. H. MARSTON, CYRUS W. FIELD, and a few other gentlemen, whose names do not occur to me at this moment; I remember Mr. MARSTON being along, because the next morning he was out early at the telegraph office, and found him there, telegraphing to his broker to sell out his stocks, so that he had the same impression that I had; then the President traveled about, meeting, of course, a good many business men, and I afterwards met him at Mr. CORBIN's again.

Q.—At what time? A.—If I had my testimony before the Grand Jury I could give the date of the conversation more definitely than I now can; it was after he had returned from Saratoga, and when he was on his way to or from attending General RAWLINS' funeral that I met him the second time at Mr. CORBIN's; Mr. CORBIN invited me to come round in the evening; he had in the meantime become very much interested in my theory on this subject; I had explained my views to him, and at the same time I think it had become a sort of monomania with him; I think any idea of making money for himself had ceased to weigh with him; he was very anxious that I should come round; I did so and talked with Mr. CORBIN and the President.

Q.—Who was present at this conversation? A.—No one except the President, Mr. CORBIN and myself; the President had changed his views, as I at once discovered; the President said then that he was satisfied the country had a very bountiful harvest; that there was to be a large surplus, that unless we could find a market abroad for that surplus, it would weigh down prices here, and he remarked that the Government would do nothing during the Fall months of the year to put down the price of gold or make money tight; on the contrary they would do everything they could to facilitate the movement of bread stuffs; he seemed to take a very deep interest in it; it seemed to have been a matter of study with him; I was surprised at the clearness with which he seemed to comprehend the whole question; I know what I felt in my business.

By Mr. JONES—Q.—Did he say he would use his influence in that way? A.—He did not speak about his influence; the expression of his views was upon the broad platform that he seemed to be satisfied as to what the true interests of the country were, and that he intended, as far as he could, to pursue such a course as would bring these results.

By Mr. SMITH—Q.—He spoke of the Government, not of himself? A.—He spoke of the Government; the Government was buying bonds all the time, and I did not see how they could keep up their purchases without selling gold, and of course, very naturally, I suggested that; in reply to that he said the revenue was beyond their expectations; that they were issuing fractional currency; that the issue was to go on until fifty millions had been put in circulation, and it was supposed that would give the Government ample means to keep up the purchase of bonds without selling gold.

By the CHAIRMAN—Have you given substantially all that occurred at that interview? A.—I met him, I think, once after that, at the time he was going out to Pennsylvania to Corry; he wanted to go to Corry, and I arranged to give him a train on the Erie Road; he wished also to return by Philadelphia and Erie, and I went down to see General DIVEN, and between us we arranged a trip for him; when we were about going away, Mr. CORBIN wanted me to step back a moment; I went back and had another conversation with the President, while General DIVEN waited for me in front; I stayed there perhaps half an hour.

Q.—Was Mr. CORBIN present during this conversation? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long was this before the fluctuation or panic occurred? A.—I am very poor at fixing dates; I remember his telling Mr. CORBIN that BOUTWELL had given an order to sell, and that he, being in Washington, saw it or heard of it and countermanded the order; this interview must have been after his return to New-York from the funeral of General RAWLINS, because it was on his return from that funeral that he told Mr. CORBIN that he had countermanded the order, and when he got back he found a letter from Secretary BOUTWELL, saying that he fully acquiesced in the President's views; I supposed that the President explained his views as to the state of the country to Mr. BOUTWELL, and that Mr. BOUTWELL acquiesced in that statement.

By Mr. JONES—Q.—You are holding some gold for Mr. CORBIN at this time? A.—Yes, I have some gold for him.

Q.—Was your purchase of gold for Mr. CORBIN previous to any of these interviews? A.—My purchase for him was after the first interview and before the second; the interview on the way to Boston was a wet blanket; the other interview was more satisfactory; I did not buy any gold for Mr. CORBIN until I was assured from the President that the Government would not do anything to put down the price of gold, and it may therefore have been after the second interview, and before the third, that I bought gold for Mr. CORBIN.

Q.—State what occurred at the third interview? A.—The third interview was just a repetition of the second.

Q.—Was any person present at these interviews with the President except Mr. CORBIN? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You stated generally that the third interview was a repetition of the second; let me ask you whether all these interviews were concerning a public policy, or whether any conversation took place concerning a private policy and private movements? A.—Nothing ever occurred in any of these interviews that did not impress me that the President was a very pure, high-minded man; that if he was satisfied what was the best thing, that was what he would do.

By the CHAIRMAN—Q.—Was there anything said, or intimated, at any of these interviews, to the President, or in the President's hearing, that would have led him to suppose any private purpose, or speculation or gain, was sought to be reached through these interviews, so far as your know? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—On the contrary, do you say there was not anything said of that nature? A.—I should say there was not. The reason Mr. CORBIN asked me to go there was this: He said to me, "You have large interests here; you have large railroad and steamboat interests in several different lines; you have more interest in the matter of transportation than any other man in the country, and I am anxious that the President should come in contact with practical men and talk with them; that was the excuse he gave me for asking me to go: all this is preliminary to answer your general question; then the President went West after this third interview; of course I knew there were parties in New-York who were short of gold; I heard there was to be a dinner party gotten up to Secretary BOUTWELL, and that certain parties were to be invited; I felt solicitous as to what the effect might be on the Secretary; that dinner was given, I think, while the President was in Pennsylvania on this trip.

Q.—Was it very soon after your last interview at Mr. CORBIN's house? A.—Yes, I went to see Mr. CORBIN about it; he said he did not think it possible the President had so thoroughly made up his mind or had so thoroughly marked out his policy that nothing could change him; he knew the man so well; he knew that when he had arrived at his conclusions after a good deal of deliberation and examination, he would not change them; I suggested to him that the Secretary might sell without consulting him; he said in reply to that, that the President had written a letter before departing on his trip, and left it with him, and that he had left it with General BUTTERFIELD to deliver immediately to the Secretary on his arrival in New-York, giving the President's views; but that did not satisfy me; I asked him if he knew what was in the letter; he said he did not, but he was very certain as to what was in it, because the President stopped in the middle of a conversation, in which he had expressly given his views, and wrote the letter; that was Mr. CORBIN's answer to me, and BUTTERFIELD afterwards stated to me that he delivered the letter; he (BUTTERFIELD) did not know what was in it, although he supposed it to be the same thing that CORBIN did; the next morning, I think it was, I went round again to Mr. CORBIN; I used to see him every day then, every morning and night; he told me he did not know what pressure might be brought and that he had prepared a letter to the President, and if I would send him a special messenger he would send it to the President; he read to me the letter, or rather, he read extracts from it; he went on and said, in the letter, that in his judgment there were two parties; one party that represented a great deal of money and a great deal of wealth, having many prominent men in it in the City who were short of gold; that they would naturally like the Government to come in and help them; that there was another party long of gold who would try to induce the Government to keep its hands off; he said he thought the [illegible] of the Government were in the direction of the opinions he had often expressed; he [illegible] to describe the effects of low prices [illegible] upon the products of the country; [illegible] sent to the President; I [illegible] the messenger, but Mr. FISK did.

By Mr. LYNCH—Q.—Where was the President at that time? A.—He was stopping in the western part of Pennsylvania.

Q.—Why was it necessary to send it by a messenger? A.—In order that it might certainly reach him; he was back some ways from Pittsburg and some ways from any line of railroad, and it might have been delayed in the mail; for that reason it was sent by a special messenger.

Q.—If there was an answer, state what you know about it? A.—I only know that Mr. CORBIN showed me a letter that Mrs. GRANT wrote to Mrs. CORBIN in reply.

Q.—Did you see the signature? Do you know it was a letter written by Mrs. GRANT to Mrs. CORBIN? A.—I saw the envelope, postmarked at the place where they were stopping; it was in a lady's handwriting.

Q.—Do you know that it was a letter addressed by Mrs. GRANT to Mrs. CORBIN? A.—No, Sir; I do not know that it was.

Q.—How was it signed? A.—It was signed by Mrs. GRANT's given name.

Q.—What was that? A.—I do not know that.

Q.—Addressed to whom? A.—I think it commenced, "Dear Sister" or "Dear JENNIE," and was addressed to Mrs. CORBIN; I had never seen the handwriting before and could not swear it was not a forgery.

By Mr. JONES—Q.—What was in the letter in the portions you read? A.—The substance of it was this: she says: "Tell your husband," or, tell "Mr. CORBIN," "that my husband is very much annoyed by your speculations. You must close them as quick as you can." That was the substance.

Q.—Was that all you saw? A.—That was all, the substance of it. There was some intimations about Cuba; but that was all that interested me.

Q.—Was this previous to the panic, or during the time? A.—It was just previous to the panic; two or three days before the Secretary began to sell gold. This letter was written from Pennsylvania, and the day the President arrived in Washington the Secretary had advertised to sell gold.

Q.—Do you know of any purchase of gold, by any gold broker, for Mrs. GRANT? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Why did Mr. CORBIN show you that letter? A.—Mr. CORBIN wanted me to take his gold off his hands; I had some Governments carrying for him; he sold them out at a loss of fifty thousand dollars; I think I had probably two millions of Governments for Mr. CORBIN about the time the Government was going to commence purchases; he bought them then, of course supposing they would go up on the purchases; he figured up that his gold, at the price it then stood, if sold, would give him about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars profit, and he wanted me to take his gold off his hands. He figured that deducting the fifty thousand dollars loss on the Governments, it would leave a profit of a hundred thousand dollars on both transactions. I think I had already sold half a million of his gold. He wanted me to give him a check for a hundred thousand dollars, and I just take the gold off his hands. I told him I did not want to do that, but I would give him a check for a hundred thousand on account; that I did not want to throw his gold on the market at that time. The check never passed. I saw by that letter that he did not want to buy any more gold.

Q.—He was disposed, then, to follow the advice of the letter, close up his account, and get out of the speculation? A.—Yes, Sir.

By the CHAIRMAN—Q.—Was there anything in the letter that Mr. CORBIN sent to the President in regard to his speculations in gold? A.—I think CHAPIN took two letters, one from Mr. CORBIN to the President, and one from Mr. CORBIN to Mrs. GRANT.

Q.—Do you know that the President had ever been informed by Mr. CORBIN, by yourself or by any other person, that Mr. CORBIN was speculating in gold? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you believe he had been so informed when he was in New-York, at the time of any of the interviews he had with you or Mr. CORBIN? A.—There never was a word passed between the President and myself, or in my hearing, that would lead me to suppose the President knew anything about his movements; but this letter of Mrs. GRANT might look as though he did.

By Mr. JONES—Q.—Did Mr. CORBIN ever say to you that he had told the President, or intimated to him, that he was speculating in gold? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you state the exact time when this letter was written? A.—It was written, I think, the day that Mr. CHAPIN got there, and mailed the next day.

By the CHAIRMAN—Q.—Did Mr. CHAPIN bring back any message or any letter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there anything in the letter of Mrs. GRANT that acknowledged the receipt of Mr. CORBIN's letter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any reference to Mr. CHAPIN in the letter? A. No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know that there ever was any answer by the President, or by his authority, to the letter Mr. CHAPIN delivered him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He says so to you? A.—He has not said so to me, for I do not think I have seen him since the morning of his return from Washington.

Q.—If his accounts were now settled with you would he stand a loser or winner? A.—I could not say. If I gave him the average of sales, or if he took his gold up now, it would pay him a loss, of course.

By the CHAIRMAN—Q.—Can you now give a definite answer to the general question asked? A.—I know nothing further than I have stated. I will state, however, that I am satisfied that the President has never had any connection, directly or indirectly, with any of the movements that have been made.

Q.—After your full statement of these transactions in detail, and of your interviews with the President, have you any reason to suppose that the President was cognizant himself of any private speculations in gold, or that he was aware of doing anything on his own part that would help any private speculation; or that he was consulted by any parties to any private speculation in regard to that movement? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you have no reason to suppose that he had? A.—No, Sir. On the contrary, everything that I have seen has satisfied me that he is a very high, minded, pure man.

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD.

Q.—Are you acquainted with General BUTTERFIELD, late Assistant Treasurer in New-York? A.—I have some acquaintance with him.

Q.—Did you have any business transactions with him during the month of September? A.—I bought some gold for him.

Q.—When? A.—It was the fore part of September, or last of August. It was about the time I bought some for Mr. CORBIN.

Q.—How much did you buy for Mr. BUTTERFIELD? A.—I think it was a million and a half.

Q.—At what rate? A.—It was in the thirties; about the price I paid for Mr. CORBIN's gold.

Q.—Did you seek an interview with him, or he with you, preliminary to this purchase? A.—I could not say as to that. He used to come to see me, and I sometimes went to see him.

Q.—You are accustomed to converse on the financial policy and the movements in gold? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he request you to buy this gold for him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he give you any instructions as to the amount you were to purchase for him, and the rate at which you were to purchase it? A.—The first order he gave me was an order to buy. I gave a part of that gold to Mr. CORBIN. Gold went down some from that point, and when I saw the General I advised him to buy some more of the cheap gold, for the purpose of arranging it so as to reduce the loss on the first. In my suggestion he acquiesced, and I did buy more gold for him.

Q.—Did these purchases together make a million and a half, or was the first purchase a million and a half? A.—The two made a million and a half.

Q.—Did you make any other purchase for him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you settled for that transaction? A.—No, Sir; there is a difference of opinion between us, he says he never gave any order.

Q.—You can swear without any doubt of the truth that he did give the order? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you state the time and place where he gave you the order? A.—Yes, Sir; it was in his office at the Sub-Treasury, either the last of August or the fore part of September, I should say one or the other month.

Q.—Was any person present besides you two? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he give the order in writing? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—State the words he used in giving the order, as nearly as you can remember? A.—He asked me what I thought of gold, I told him I thought the tendency of gold would be up; he said he thought so too; he believed the policy of the Government was pretty well settled, and he thought gold would work up; he asked me to go in and buy some for him.

Q.—Fix the date as near as you can? A.—I cannot fix the date any nearer. I did purchase for him.

Q.—About what rate? A.—That was about 37; on referring to the list of quotations for gold, I can now say that this purchase was made earlier than I suggested; it was either the forepart of August, or the last of July; the gold was bought at about 37 and afterwards declined; I should say the purchase must have been in July; the second purchase, made to average the price, was sometime afterwards.

Q.—You had a second interview with General BUTTERFIELD after gold had fallen, in which you advised him to buy more gold in order to average it. Where was that interview had? A.—I do not know where that was; I sometimes met him at the club, sometimes I saw him at his house, and sometimes at mine.

Q.—You met him very frequently on those days? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say in giving you that second order; give us the words as nearly as you can remember? A.—It was that he would leave it discretionary with me.

Q.—Did he fix the amount that you were to buy of cheap gold? A.—No, Sir; I bought about the same amount; it was a sort of rule in Wall-street, if you buy an article which goes down on your hands, you are to buy a similar amount, and that averages the other.

Q.—Did you have any other communication with him in regard to these two transactions at any other time previous to the breakdown? A.—I went to see him on information I had that something was going to be done, and to see whether if he knew anything about it.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was the morning of the breakdown.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said he had heard nothing.

Q.—At what time was that? A.—That was quite early in the morning; a little while afterwards I heard that SELIGMAN, whom I knew was intimate with BUTTERFIELD, was selling gold; I was satisfied he would not be selling unless he knew what he was about, so I sent another messenger there at a later period on Friday.

Q.—Before noon? A.—Yes; before noon; he sent word back that he had received nothing; a little while afterwards I sent up again, and then he returned answer that he had a message.

Q.—Had the message then been made public? A.—Yes, Sir; he then sent me a copy of the message from the Secretary to sell gold; this must have been a little past twelve; gold was then down to 35.

Q.—Did he send any messages to you during the day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of a message having been sent to you, or to Mr. FISK, or to any of your partners, during that day, from General BUTTERFIELD, putting this question: "Has bottom been reached?" and of an answer sent out from your office, "Bottom has been reached?" A.—I was not in my office that day.

Q.—Wherever you were do you know of his having sent any kind of message to any person doing business in the street as a broker other than you have described? A.—No, Sir; that was the only communication that I knew anything about.

Q.—General BUTTERFIELD's answer came to you in writing? A.—It did.

Q.—Is it in existence yet? A.—I think not.

Q.—What did you do with it? A.—It was just on a little sheet of paper, which was torn up; I think Mr. FISK saw it.

Q.—How is it, then, that you made the answer you did; that, aside from what you had said in regard to the President and Secretary, you knew of no Government officer having any interest in this gold movement? A.—General BUTTERFIELD had no interest in the movement; he had this interest in gold before the movement.

Q.—You were carrying it for him? A.—I carried it for him, but it had no effect on the movement; it was purchased long before.

The remainder of Mr. GOULD's testimony is principally an amplification of the points already covered; he reiterates his statements in regard to General BUTTERFIELD, but admits that he divided the gold he purchased for BUTTERFIELD with CORBIN without consulting BUTTERFIELD; [illegible] fixed [illegible] the amount was originally fixed at a million; neither CORBIN nor BUTTERFIELD put up any margins; GOULD says he made the purchases as a friendly thing; that CORBIN and BUTTERFIELD were intimate; witness never had any stock transactions with BUTTERFIELD, and no other gold transactions; says that BUTTERFIELD and CORBIN both deny ever giving him any orders to purchase; that FISK was not aware of his (GOULD's) interest in gold until it had become very active. In answer to a question how his operations resulted, the witness said:

"I think I have communicated very freely to the Committee all that I know in regard to this movement that can be of any general interest, and unless the question is pressed, I would rather not answer it."

Referring to the cause of the break in the market, witness says that the Treasury order to sell was not the cause of the fall; that it fell because he was selling, and he sold all Friday morning because he believed the Government would interfere that day.

By Mr. SMITH—Q.—How did you become satisfied in your own mind that the Government was going to sell gold? A.—An editorial came out in the NEW-YORK TIMES that morning which went on to state that parties interested in gold used very freely the name of the highest potentate in the land, his brother-in-law, the Secretary of the Treasury, &c.; I understood that the editorial was written for the purpose of being telegraphed to Washington to frighten the officials down here, and that it would probably have the effect it did; I didn't want any further information to come to me, anyhow; that editorial led me to believe that the Government would sell, and I acted accordingly; I sold all the morning.

By Mr. LYNCH—Q.—Was that an editorial or a special dispatch from Washington? A.—It was an editorial.

Q.—Did you suppose an editorial in the TIMES would forshadow the policy of the Administration in Washington? A.—This editorial was written in a style that if any officer of the Government read it he would naturally say, "unless I do sell gold, they will say I am interested."

The witness subsequently communicated the following note:

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1870.

Hon. J. A. Garfield:

DEAR SIR: Upon reflection, since my examination, I think I omitted to say that I paid Mr. A. R. CORBIN $25,000; the check I have in my possession and will send copy should you desire it.

Very truly your most obedient servant,
JAY GOULD.

The Committee having requested that the original check be furnished, it was transmitted by the witness with the remark: "This check was deposited to the credit of A. R. CORBIN in Bank of America."

Testimony of A. R. Corbin.

Mr. CORBIN, after answering the customary questions regarding his residence and occupation, stated his relation to the gold and stock market both as an interested and a disinterested spectator. The examination then continued:

Q.—Did Mr. FISK and Mr. GOULD or either of them ever meet the President of the United States at your house, and if so when for the first time? A.—To my knowledge Mr. J. FISK, Jr., never was in my house in his life until after the break of gold on the 24th of September, never; it is possible that he may have been there on the occasion of the President going to the Boston jubilee, to see him to the boat; several gentlemen were there when I was not there, but I do not think that he was; hence these various reports as to what Mr. FISK stated to these reporters (and which I cannot think he ever said to them, as some reporters are in the habit of drawing a long bow) must necessarily be false; he never was there on any occasion with the possible exception I have stated.

Mr. CORBIN then relates his acquaintance with Mr. GOULD, where he first met him three or four years ago, and his various meetings with him during the Summer of 1869. He says he set a great deal of store by Mr. GOULD's opinions on financial matters, and always improved the opportunity to talk with him, "having," to use the witness' own language, "a natural desire for the success of the first year of the brother of my wife." He then enlarges upon the high gold and crop moving theory, and says Mr. GOULD concurred with him.

EFFORTS TO DRAW THE PRESIDENT OUT.

As to Mr. GOULD's interviews with the President, he testifies as follows:

"He had one or more interviews with the President, but the President was always hitching a little from him whenever he began to go at all into the policy of the Government. The President would talk on general principles, but the moment the conversation led to the subject of what the Administration would do, he uniformly became very reticent.

Q.—State the first time that Mr. GOULD ever met the President at your house? A.—(Referring to a pocket diary.) The first time that the President came to my house was on Thursday, the 15th of June; one thing which attracted the President to my house was that I live very quiet, and he was comparatively very little troubled with company there. In that time Mr. GOULD may or may not have had intercourse with him; I do not recall definitely whether he had or not. The President was there long enough for him to have talked with him many times if he chose, but I believe, without recalling anything special, that there was not much conversation.

Q.—State any other visit of the President to your house while Mr. GOULD was there.

To this question the witness details at length the various visits and calls of General GRANT and family at his house, to wit: on the 3d of August, the 12th of August, the 19th of August, when the President went to Newport without stopping in New-York; also on the 2d of September, on his way to Saratoga, and on the 10th of September, on his return from the funeral of General RAWLINS. During these various visits the witness says Mr. GOULD probably saw the President two or three times; he says Mr. GOULD did not see the President at his house when on his way to the Boston Peace Jubilee, but he believes Mr. GOULD joined him on the boat.

Q.—On the return of the President from the Peace Jubilee, from the 17th to the 21st, state whether Mr. GOULD was or was not at your house while the President was there? A.—The next day, the 18th, the President rode out with Judge PIERREPONT; Mr. GOULD may or may not have seen him; he might very easily have done so, but whether he did or did not I do not recollect.

Q.—Then you swear that you do not recollect whether Mr. GOULD called during those few days or not? A.—I cannot recollect; I recall no event which fastens it upon my mind; he could very well have done so, and may or may not have done so.

Q.—At one of the President's visits to your house, not far from the time of his visit to Saratoga, did Mr. GOULD call upon him at your house? A.—Mr. GOULD had an interview, but it would be impossible for me to fix its date, I tax my memory in vain.

Q.—Fix the time as near as you can? A.—There is nothing to arrest my attention. There is nothing relative to the date that is marked upon my memory. A notable thing connected with it is this—that after the interview the General turned and spoke to PATRICK, the boy who attends the door, not angrily, (for he rarely shows anger,) but a little peevishly. I do not recall the expression used, but the purport of it was that he was a little too easy in allowing Mr. GOULD to have an interview, thus indicating annoyance. But the date of that incident, whether June or September, I cannot fix; I remember the fact because it was such an unusual thing for the President to exhibit impatience. He then turned around to his wife, who sat near by, and remarked half ejaculatory, that GOULD was always trying to find something out of him.

Q.—Did you invite Mr. GOULD to your house on that occasion. A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you ever invite him to your house? A.—It is possible; the word "invitation" is pretty wide; in commenting on the importance of the general theory which I explained a few minutes ago——

By Mr. COX.—Q.—Answer the question? A.—I wish to answer it directly, but by making the answer circumlocutory I can make it more specific. I amplify, not to dodge, but to develop the facts more fully. My impression is that I did tell him, specifically, that I desired him to call; that he would not find the President difficult of access, nor likely to be unwilling to have a full and free talk on the general subject of the currency and business of the country.

By the CHAIRMAN,—Q.—Did he call in consequence of that remark of yours? A.—He may or he may not have done so; Mr. GOULD listens well, but quietly selects for himself his times and methods of approach towards men and measures.

Q.—Who was present at his interview with the President? A.—I presume no one.

Q.—But yourself? A.—I do not think I was present; the President almost always gave separate interviews to gentlemen who called upon him, and I was rarely, if ever, present.

Q.—Did you ever hear a conversation between the President and Mr. GOULD in relation to public policy? A.—I think not; I may have done so, but I think not.

* * * * * *

Q.—Did Mr. GOULD come to your house and see the President just previous to the President's going to Washington, Penn.? A.—Let me see how long the President was there, and what the chances were.

In answer to further questions of the same character the witness was equally indefinite as to the time and character of Mr. GOULD's interviews with the President.

By Mr. JUDD—Q.—As a general proposition are we to understand that you do not now recollect having, at any time, appointed for an interview between Mr. GOULD and the President? A.—I do not specifically; but I do recollect having said to Mr. GOULD that I desired he would have, and that he should have, every facility to procure such interview, and I may have done so; I should say so in justice to Mr. GOULD.

* * * * * *

Q.—I was trying to direct your attention as to whether you recollect that Mr. GOULD ever had an interview at your house with the President alone when you were present? A.—That is all three being present; there may have been such, though I cannot recall it, nor do I think it likely; if you can mention some particular remark that was made perhaps I can tell you.

GOULD'S TALKS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

By Mr. COX—Q.—Did you ever hear them talk about the movement of the crops in the interest of the country—this theory of yours and Mr. GOULD's? A.—I do not recollect, but I have talked it myself much.

Q.—Have you heard the President and Mr. GOULD talk over these matters? over anything connected with the policy of the Government in relation to it? A.—I do not recollect it; Mr. GOULD was as full of it as I was, and I feel assured that he did talk of it, but I do not recall that I heard it.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mr. GOULD and the President talk on the policy of the Government in relation to the conduct of the currency? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mr. GOULD talk to the President about it—the President being reserved about it? A.—Mr. GOULD could have talked with him, and did talk with him several times.

Q.—What was the subject of conversation between Mr. GOULD and the President and yourself at any of these interviews? A.—I must first recollect the interview in order to tell what I said.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you never were present at any conversation Mr. GOULD and the President had? A.—I say this, that Mr. GOULD was there, I should think two or three times and that there were conversations, but whether they took a financial turn or otherwise, I do not know; but that he did talk with the President specifically, I know, because of the President's feeling as though Mr. GOULD—a sharp and very able man—wanted to pry into the policy of the Government.

CORBIN'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

Q.—Did you write a letter to be sent to the President while he was at Washington, Penn.? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. GOULD see that letter before it was sent? A.—My impression is that I read it to him, but I am not sure of that.

Q.—Did you write that letter on Mr. GOULD's suggestion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State the conversation which you and GOULD had preliminary to the writing of that letter; state it as fully and concisely as you can? A.—He came to me and said, I have "made an honest effort to maintain the price of gold," and believed that it would be [illegible] Congress, and that [illegible] "and now," said he, "[illegible] is supposed by all" of his [illegible] disposed to create [illegible] the market to change the policy of the Government and [illegible] amount of gold on the market, and [illegible] down its price; this report he does not deny, and his silence caused it to be believed by the operators that there is "to be a great thrust of gold on the market;" he desired that I should write to the President, and say that it was believed by many that a change in the policy of the Government was about to take place; I sat down and wrote a strong letter, and quite a long one, in which I took up all these old theories very much at length—that is, the effect that a change of policy would have, that it would affect the elections very seriously, and most certainly would affect the prosperity of the country, to cut off even ten per cent of the value of the crop of the country. I represented that the Government should not reverse its policy, and arbitrarily interfere to put down the price of gold just as the crops were maturing and nearly ready to be marketed. (This was about the 16th or 17th of September.) I said that all desired to see gold fall, and that it would fall if the Government was economical, if the Government collected its revenues, and lessened the interest on the public debt by funding it at lower rates.

Q.—At the time you sent that letter did or did not you know that Mr. GOULD was engaged in speculating in gold? A.—I knew that he was buying gold. That is as near as I recollect the scope and substance of the letter. I kept no copy of it. It was written hastily at night in my own library.

Q.—Did you receive any answer to that letter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you receive any message subsequently from any person in reference to the letter? A.—No, Sir; and that was the cause of my mortification; *it received no more notice than if it had not been written.*

THE FAMOUS LETTER FROM MRS. GRANT.

Q.—Did you show any letter to Mr. GOULD received from any member of the President's family? A.—I did—yes; I should say that that question is not rightly phrased; I did not "show" any letter, but I read to him so and so.

Q.—What did you read to him? A.—Well, I do not know. Let me tax my memory. It was a letter written to my wife—written apparently in great distress.

By Mr. JONES—Q.—Written by whom? A.—It was written by "Sis."

Q.—Who? A.—It was written in a hurry—an affectionate letter, written in haste.

Q.—Who wrote the letter? A.—I am answering as specifically as human phraseology can do it.

By Mr. JUDD—Q.—Who do you mean by "Sis?"—A.—I am seeking to explain.

Q.—You can state the name. A.—I am explaining, and cannot do it in any better way than I am doing it.

Q.—Will you answer that question? A.—I will; I will not evade it, nor am I capable of evasion.

Q.—Whom do you mean by "Sis?" A.—I mean just what I say; that was the signature to the letter; I am so agitated, and I wish the Committee would notice I am a little excited, very weak and very nervous; I am perfectly broken down, and there is but a wreck left; a letter came, as I was saying, signed "Sis;" I have no doubt about it; that is the way in which many Western ladies write; they sit down and write a note and sign, "In haste, Sis;" I never received a letter from her, and cannot swear to the handwriting of it, but have no doubt of its authorship; this letter came to my wife, evidently written in great haste; I think it was written in such a hurry in consequence of the family being about to leave; the place where it was written was, I believe, not put down; I have not seen the letter for four months; but in the meantime I have no doubt of the fact that the place was not named; the writer then speaks of the distress of the President (making use of the word "distress") at the rumor which had reached them that the husband of the lady addressed was speculating in Wall-street, I think it was written on Monday afternoon, but it is difficult to say; it was postmarked, I think, at Pittsburg; possibly at some place on the road near Washington, Penn.; it probably was mailed on Tuesday; at any rate it came to me on Wednesday, Sept. 22; I was very much excited, and my wife still more so: such rumors were so disgraceful, as she thought; engaged in buying and selling gold—what a terrible thing!!! the world is about to come to an end immediately; and yet I never did have a more unhappy day than I had when witnessing the distress which that letter inflicted upon my wife; I must get out instantly—instantly!

By Mr. JONES—Q.—Did the letter say that? A.—No, Sir; my wife said it.

By Mr. JUDD—Q.—Get out of what? A.—I have answered that I was interested—not myself directly, but another being was, in whom I took a great interest—to wit, my wife.

Q.—Your wife said that you must get out instantly? A.—That I must instantly sell out her interest and retire from Wall-street.

By Mr. COX—Q.—I did not understand you to answer my question by saying that you were not interested, but another was? A.—Another was.

By the CHAIRMAN—Q.—State exactly the language of the letter as nearly as you can? A.—In that letter she says: "The President was greatly distressed at the rumor that your husband was speculating in Wall-street, and hoped he would instantly disconnect himself with anything of that sort." She spoke with such directness and feeling that while but few words were used, they evidently were upon the assumption that there was something about it so terrible, so disgraceful, that it wonderfully excited my wife, to whom the letter was addressed. When Mr. GOULD came in that night, I at once read to him the substance of this letter, which had so agitated my wife, and then it was that I told Mr. GOULD at once that I must go out of this matter; that it had created a great deal of feeling in my own family, as well as on the part of the President, and that the matter must now end.

Q.—What was the authority of the rumor? Did it refer to any letter of yours, or your wife's, about being interested in gold? A.—There was not a word said in the letter as to the authority. It only said the President is greatly distressed at the rumors that your husband is speculating or interested in speculations in Wall-street; if it is true, he hopes he will disconnect himself at once.

Q.—You read that letter to Mr. GOULD that evening, as I understand; did you put it into his hands? A.—No, Sir; the correspondence was between two ladies.

Q.—Did you show it to him, so that he could see the handwriting? A.—No, Sir; we were in my library sitting under one of the chandeliers in front of the table, so that he might possibly have looked over my shoulder and seen it; but I think him too much of a gentleman to do that; I was looking over it some time, trying to decipher it; it was written in pencil and my eyesight is dim; it is possible he may have seen the handwriting, but not at all likely.

* * * * * *

Q.—The letter of which we are speaking was signed "Sis," but you have not yet stated whom you understood the letter to be from. A.—I can give you my belief on the subject; I had never seen the handwriting, so I could not by that means identify it as belonging to any particular person; but I have no hesitation in saying that I believe it was from Mrs. GRANT.

Q.—It was so treated by your wife? A.—Yes, Sir.

CORBIN'S UNLUCKY SPECULATION.

* * * * *

Q.—Did Mr. GOULD ever buy any gold for you, or on your order? A.—Never in his life.

Q.—Did he ever propose to buy any gold for you? A.—Yes, Sir; or, rather, he offered to let me have of what he then possessed.

HIS TRANSACTIONS WITH GOULD.

Q.—Did you execute an order for Mr. GOULD to buy $500,000 of gold for you? A.—No, Sir, I never gave him any order to buy anything; he said he was the owner of a large amount of gold, and would let me have $500,000; I told him I never had bought a dollar of gold, and at my time of life I was not going into a gold speculation; but that, for the sake of my wife, I would for her accept his offer.

Q.—Did you accept it as a present? A.—O, no; he said he had it, and would let me have it; there was no "present" about it; I will use his language as near as I can; he said: "I have so-and-so, and I will let you have this amount;" I replied: "I will accept it for my wife;" my understanding was that she took gold with all its responsibility; that she stood in his shoes, so far as that was concerned; the idea of going into the market and buying gold was something that never entered my mind; the price of the gold, I think, was 132 or 133, I forget which; he afterwards insisted that I should take a million more, and I did so on the same conditions for my wife; he then sent me this paper; I desired that the whole matter should throughout be treated confidentially; I told him it would hurt me if it came out that I was in any way connected with gold, and I did not want it to get out; in order that it should not, he responded by sending me this paper, in which he puts down a transaction with his firm and a blank party, thus making the transaction informal, confidential and dependent upon the honor of the two parties.

The paper is as follows:

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co., Bankers,
No. 11 Broad-street, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1869.

Mr. ——: DEAR SIR: We have bought for your account and risk, $500,000 gold, 132. R.; $1,000,000 gold, 133⅛. R., which we will carry on demand, with the right to use.

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.

SIMPSON.

Q.—Did you deposit any money as a margin? A.—No; nor my wife.

Q.—Did he ask you to deposit any? A.—No; I never had such a transaction before in my life.

Q.—Did you understand it to be a *bona fide* business transaction when you accepted it? A.—Yes; but it was all a mere matter of promise; he gave me nothing to show for it; he simply said, "I will let you have this;" he said nothing about any margin or consideration.

WHY GOULD WAS SO GENEROUS.

By the CHAIRMAN—Q.—State to the Committee what the reason was, so far as you know or can judge from the whole matter, for Mr. GOULD's offering to carry for your wife a million and a half of gold? What relations existed between you and Mr. GOULD that led him to make such an offer? A.—I can say nothing about that, of course; I can only tell you that Mr. GOULD wanted me to do it; he said he was loaded very heavily, and would be very glad to let me have some; at his request I had written an article for publication, in which I had advocated the upholding the public credit.

By Mr. SMITH—Q.—Was there anything you were to say or do in consideration of this transaction? A.—Oh, no; I will do Mr. GOULD the justice to say that neither he nor anybody else, so far as I know, ever in their lives proposed to give any money, or stock, or anything else, to operate upon any officer of the Government.

Q.—Did your wife, at that time, know that you had made that transaction? A.—No; I informed her afterwards; she had no knowledge of the transaction until I told her what I had done.

EFFECT OF MRS. GRANT'S LETTER.

Q.—State what you did when the letter came requesting you to get out of any speculation you might be engaged in? A.—I was very much distressed about the matter, and told Mr. GOULD that this thing must end; I must write, and it must be true, that I had not a particle of interest in the business, either direct or indirect; that I must write to the President that night; I told Mr. GOULD that as I had no legal claim, I was wholly in his power, and he could pay something or nothing, as he chose; gold was then, as I remarked, 140 or 141; I said: "Mr. GOULD, I want you to pay me the full amount of the difference at 141, or whatever the price was, if you will; if you will not do that, I will take three-fourths, or I will take one-half, or I will take a thousand dollars; it depends entirely upon you; I leave it wholly to your honor;" Mr. GOULD said he was very much concerned; he interpreted that letter to mean that the President was offended; that was the interpretation he placed upon that hasty letter of the lady; "now" said he, "if I closed this transaction as you suggest there may be a break down in the market, and will be if the Government should interfere, and how can I afford to pay you?" he seemed very much oppressed and said to me, "Will you please say nothing until you see me to-morrow morning;" next morning he came to my house and said, "Mr. CORBIN, I cannot give you anything if you will go out;" here we parted—my wife preferring a settlement to the brilliant offers; this was on the morning of the 23d—Thursday; my wife, who had followed me to the head of the stairs, said to me before I met him, "I do not care what is done, but you must give that up;" and then I did what, I think, it would have troubled almost any other business man to consent to do, refuse one hundred thousand dollars on a rising market; Mr. GOULD said, "If you will remain in and take the chances of the market, I will give you my check for $100,000;" if I had not been an old man, married to a middle-aged woman, I would have done it, (of course with her consent,) just as soon as the offer was made; I said, "Mr. GOULD, my wife says no; ULYSSES thinks it wrong, and that it ought to end;" so I gave it up; Mr. GOULD stood and mused a little while, looking very thoughtful, exceedingly thoughtful; he then left, about ten o'clock, and went into Wall-street, and twenty-six hours afterwards gold stood at 164; he seemed to have gone into the movement with the desperation of a man who thought that everything was dependent upon instant and energetic action, and my impression is that he it was, and not the Government, that broke that market.

Q.—What did Mr. GOULD say when you refused to take the check? A.—My impression is that he was as much astonished as a man well could be, and he looked at me with a look of severe distrust, as if he was afraid of treachery in the camp; he remarked, "Mr. CORBIN, I am undone if that letter gets out."

Q.—Referring to Mrs. GRANT's letter? A.—To this letter of "Sis" to my wife; my response to that was something like this: That when a person sends me a letter saying that he is distressed at rumors at my expense, I am not going to publish it, and therefore, I said, you need not have any anxiety of mind on that account; and I never did read any part of that letter to any man living except JAY GOULD, and whether he named it to any one, even to Mr. FISK, I do not know.

Q. Did Mr. GOULD ever do anything in settlement for that million of gold? A. No, Sir, he did not.

FISK, JR.

Mr. CORBIN at this point testified that he first met FISK at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, when General GRANT was at his house; FISK never called at his house previous to the Black Friday; a portion of FISK's testimony as to his going to see Mr. CORBIN with a letter of introduction from Mr. GOULD was read to him, but he denied that it was the truth; he never told FISK that Mrs. GRANT was interested in gold or stocks, or that General PORTER was interested; was not aware that a dollar of gold had ever been purchased for Mrs. GRANT; she had no interest directly or indirectly in the movement; never told anybody that she was, or thought of making such a statement.

SOME OF FISK'S STATEMENTS.

Q.—Did you meet Mr. FISK anywhere on Friday or Friday evening, and if so, where? A.—I saw him in that little room where I had the conversation with Mr. GOULD, in the Erie office; Mr. FISK came in towards the close of the conversation and spoke of the ruin of his sister, or of his sister's son, I forget which, and the great loss which he and relatives had sustained; he came in there incidentally, and half apologised for the intrusion; I never had had any transaction with him; that was the first time he appeared on the stage to even talk about gold.

Q.—Let me read this statement to you. (reading from Mr. FISK's testimony as to his return from Wall-street on Friday afternoon, and his visit to CORBIN's house,) is that statement generally true? A.—No Sir; there is no truth in it.

Q.—Did any interview whatever take place between you and him? A.—To the best of my recollection he was not in my house that day or night.

Q.—Did you have any interview either with FISK or GOULD on that Saturday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did it occur? A.—At the Erie office on Twenty-third-street.

Q.—At about what hour? A.—I think it was sometime in the afternoon of the day.

Q.—Who was present at that interview? A.—Mr. FISK and Mr. GOULD; for a few minutes Mr. FISK was alone, but Mr. GOULD soon came in.

Q.—Were any other persons present at that interview besides FISK and GOULD? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, what occurred on that occasion? A.—Mr. FISK was there when I went in; I asked him how Mr. GOULD felt after the great calamity the day before; he remarked, "Oh, he has no courage," at all; he has sunk right down; there is nothing left of him but a heap of clothes and a pair of eyes; pretty soon Mr. GOULD came in, and FISK began to work himself up into a state of excitement; I could not, at first, penetrate his object.

FISK AFTER THE PANIC.

By Mr. JUDD—Q.—Tell us what he said? A.—After a little conversation, as before stated, Mr. GOULD came in; Mr. GOULD throughout behaved with manliness and character; Mr. FISK began to tell again, as the night before, of the ruin of his sister or his sister's son, and that he was going now to have a general reckoning—going to have everybody come up and settle; after expressing himself very freely, and very loudly, and with great strength of voice and wonderful gesticulation, he went on to say he had determined that BUTTERFIELD should pay so and so, and had sent a man after him, and all that, and he was going to do this and do that; he was very declarative.

Q.—What did he say? A.—Speaking of General BUTTERFIED, he said that if he did not come right up and settle he was going to sell him out; he spoke that, as I began to suspect, as a kind of preface to approaching me; and then, for the first time, I heard of Mrs. GRANT in connection with gold operations; and I instantly supposed that an attempt was to be made to make me shell out some of what he supposed my superfluities to protect the character of the family of my brother-in-law; he began to say, "How is this, how is this; I have been deceived by somebody." "Not by me," said I, "for you and I never exchanged a word on this subject; you have not been deceived by me." "Well," said he, "if we had not had confidence in you do you suppose we would have gone on?" "I do not make any supposition about it," said I, "only that I never attempted to inspire you with confidence," and so on, interspersed with some sharp passages; among other things, he said, "Where is that $100,000 that GOULD gave you?" I turned upon him and said, "Mr. GOULD never gave me $100,000, and he will tell you so." Mr. GOULD, showing a great deal of excitement, said, "That is accounted for." "Accounted for or not accounted for," said I, "I never have even seen any $100,000." "Well," said Mr. FISK, "Where is that $25,000 for Mrs. GRANT?" "Stop that," said I, "Mrs. GRANT's name never has been mentioned by any human being, and you shall not mention it; it is as false as anything can be, and it is not to be named to me." Mr. GOULD sat there perfectly quiet; I should have lost my self-possession had the subject been pursued; the interview lasted for about an hour, and perhaps longer, and ended with quieting down all around; Mr. FISK, towards the close of it made a suggestion which I thought was a sensible one; he said that the bears had been buying very extensively within the last two or three days at 140, 145, 150 and 155, while the bulls had been also buying at yet higher rates; that the market was broken; and, that if Secretary BOUTWELL would advertise on Monday that he would not sell any gold until November, they would go around on Sunday and see the principal operators of both parties and agree upon a settling price for gold, and thereby save large losses to all concerned; that struck me as very sensible, and I said, "Very well, I think the Government will do that;" I did not know, of course, that it would; I was quite unwell, and had been unwell for several days, and it was a serious thing for an old man to make a night journey of 250 miles; but I told them I would undertake it; then Mr. FISK made what I believe to have been his first appearance at my house; so anxious were they that I should start for Washington that night, that they came around to my house some little time before the hour for starting; my wife, as I was ill, said she would go with me to Washington, and coming down to the library with me, saw Messrs. FISK and GOULD, but there was no conversation except what was entirely polite and kind in tone and temper; there was no special conversation about gold, only that Mr. FISK said, "You telegraph us to-morrow, if the Government will forbear, and anything you say we will act upon, for we have perfect confidence in you." I thought that the idea did credit to them. Mr. FISK started the idea first.

CORBIN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Q.—State the substance succinctly and fully as you recollect of the interview between yourself and the President in reference to the business on which you went to Washington. A.—On that topic the conversation was extremely brief; I merely stated to the President that it was believed that if the Treasury Department would announce the next morning, and allow it to be telegraphed to-day, that the Treasury would not interfere with the market by the sale of gold, beyond the ordinary course of proceedings until the 1st of November, it would be of great benefit both to the bulls and bears in settling up, and that it was, therefore, desired that such course might be taken; the President said at once, "This matter has been concluded, and I cannot open up nor consider the subject;" and he dropped it directly there, without giving any reason.

Q.—Did the President say anything further on the topic? A.—No, he said nothing himself, nor did he afford me an opportunity to talk at all upon the subject; when I got to New-York next morning I learned that the sales of Government gold were to go on, settlement or no settlement.

A DELICATE QUESTION.

The Committee at this point directed the witness to retire, and, after consultation, ordered the following questions to be propounded:

"Have you had any conversation with any officer of the Government, or with any of his household, in reference to the purchase of gold or stocks, or your design of so purchasing, and, if so, what?"

Witness having been again called in, stated that if he had said anything disrespectful to the Committee or any member of it, he desired to apologize for it; that he did not wish to say anything indicating a want of entire respect to the dignity and character of the Committee.

The question directed by the Committee to be propounded to the witness was then put to him.

WITNESS—When my toes are tread upon and the character of others are at stake I at once accept the issue; I ask for the reading of the resolution authorizing the Committee to make this investigation.

The resolution was read by the Clerk of the Committee.

WITNESS—Mr. Chairman: I respectfully ask what this resolution has to do with the conversation I have mentioned informally; what has a little intended gift in stocks last Summer to do with the fluctuations of the gold market in September; am I compelled to develop a proposition in regard to stocks, made in the Summer, and which was declined, in an investigation in reference to the gold fluctuations late in September?

The Chairman stated that the Committee considered the question a proper one, and directed its answer.

WITNESS—In relation to gold I answer, no; in relation to stocks I appeal to the Committee whether I ought to answer the question.

Witness was again directed to answer the question.

A.—Then my answer is, as I have already stated, that I purchased on the 24th of July $250,000 in bonds, and paid for them by a note in bank; after which I offered to let Mrs. GRANT come in for one-half, which was declined; she did not accept the proposition.

Q.—Have you answered the question completely? A.—I think so.

By Mr. PACKARD—Q.—At what time was it did you tell Mrs. GRANT that she could have an interest in this purchase, and at what time did she decline? A.—The conversation was probably within one or two days after the purchase.

Q.—Had she any conversation with you in reference to it previous to the time of the purchase? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was she in any manner a party to the purchase? A.—No, Sir; she knew nothing of it until it was consummated.

Q.—Then, as I understand, it was simply an offer upon your part to give her a portion of these bonds, and an instant refusal upon her part to accept it? A.—Yes, Sir; that was it.

By Mr. JONES—Q.—Did you expect, when you made this proposition to Mrs. GRANT, that she would pay her portion of the margin, or did you expect, if she accepted it, she would not pay anything, but that you would simply give her the profits? A.—The latter, if there were any profits.

Q.—Had you any funds of her's in your hands for investment? A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. COX—Q.—What was your design in making this tender to the wife of the President? A.—My desire was to please her; she was my sister-in-law.

Q.—Do you say on oath that no other design was in your mind? A.—I do; this was on the 24th of July, remember.

Q.—It had no reference to any influence on the Government, or expected to be exerted in reference to your speculations? A.—No, Sir; I had no speculations then.

Q.—Have you any knowledge that the President was aware of your proposition to Mrs. GRANT? A.—I have not; I think he was not.

Testimony of General Butterfield.

General BUTTERFIELD gives his opinion as to how the information got out in advance. He thinks that an old operator was employed, who knew the Washington instrument and could read by sound, to be in and about the office and listen to the dispatches as they came over, and communicate the information. He states that he has no knowledge that any officer of the United States or of the Government was interested in the movement of gold in September; that the only officer he conferred with about it during that month was the Secretary of the Treasury, whom he met in New-York, at the Astor House, on the Secretary's return to Washington from his Summer visit home. He then had a long conversation with Mr. BOUTWELL, in which he gave him all the information concerning the Street and the parties interested in "bulling" or "bearing" gold. As a result of this interview, the bank Presidents and leading bankers were invited to meet Mr. BOUTWELL, and most of them came. General BUTTERFIELD and the Secretary also visited Mr. A. T. STEWART, with whom Mr. BOUTWELL had a conversation on the state of the market. Subsequently General BUTTERFIELD dined with the Secretary at the Union League Club, where he had no conversation with Mr. BOUTWELL concerning official matters at that time. He desired that on that occasion the Secretary should have an opportunity to hear the views of others. In answer in reference to his connection with JAY GOULD, FISK & Co., the following testimony was given:

TRANSACTIONS WITH JAY GOULD.

Q.—Did Mr. JAY GOULD or anybody for him during the month of September or the month of August, previous to the break down, buy any gold for you? A.—Not by my knowledge, consent, authority or advice.

Q.—Did Mr. JAY GOULD ever say to you that he had bought gold for you, or that he was holding gold for your account or your profit? A.—He said once to me that he was going to buy some gold for me.

Q.—What did you respond? A.—I made no answer whatever.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with him in regard to that matter? A.—Never.

Q.—Did he ever tell you that he had gold for you, or that he was carrying gold for you? A.—He made a claim in writing on the Saturday after the panic that he was carrying one and a half millions of gold for me in a pool.

Q.—What was your answer? A.—My answer was that there was some mistake about the matter; that if Mr. GOULD had any gold for me he had it without my authority, and without my knowledge, consent or advice; that if he had bought gold for me he bought it on somebody else's order, and I wanted to know who had taken the authority to give him that order, and all the circumstances about it, and that I would like to see him in regard to it.

Q.—Are you quite sure that there never occurred but one interview between you and Mr. FISK or Mr. GOULD in reference to that matter? A.—I never exchanged a word on the subject of gold with Mr. FISK in my life to the best of my recollection.

Q.—Please state, as near as you recollect, everything that occurred between you and Mr. GOULD on the occasion of his proposing to buy gold for you, so that we may see as near as possible the whole transaction? A.—My impression is, without being positive about it, that we were walking down Fifth-avenue together, and our conversation was on railroad and steamboat matters; and it ran along into the general condition of affairs; he said something about that he thought gold would go up, and he asked, or rather he made a remark tending to throw out a feeler to me that he had better buy some gold for me; I made no reply; I thought the remark was thrown out to get an opinion from me as to the course of gold, which would commit me or commit the Government, or be used in some way for the purpose of speculation.

Q.—Did Mr. GOULD ever meet you subsequent to that conversation and say, or did he in any way take means to inform you that he had bought gold for you, that the price had declined, and that he advised you to buy some more cheap gold for the purpose of averaging it so as to reduce the loss on the first? A.—Never.

THAT CHECK FOR TEN THOUSAND.

With reference to the check for $10,000 given by GOULD to witness, he makes the following statement:

It had no connection whatever with gold, and I do not know that this investigation is to go into anything else but the gold question; still I should like, for the satisfaction of the Committee, and without having it made a part of the record, to state the transaction; the thing began back of my entrance into the Treasury, and is a matter in which my family and private matters are mixed up indirectly a little; I have never come forward with any explanation of it; I considered my own reputation sufficient to shield me from the imputation of being so foolish as to take a bribe of $10,000. General BUTTERFIELD then goes into a detailed statement of the real estate transactions of himself, his wife and other relatives at and about Newburg, which were affected by the West Side Railroad; in this way he became connected with Mr. GOULD, in endeavoring to effect an arrangement to put on a boat in connection with the trains of the Erie Road; one morning Mr. GOULD came into his office and commenced a conversation on that subject; General BUTTERFIELD told him he must be very brief, as he had to go out and raise $10,000 to make a payment the next day on a real estate transaction; GOULD said, "I have plenty of money lying idle, and I will lend you $10,000 with pleasure;" he accepted his offer, and GOULD sent him a check for $10,000 within fifteen minutes; he indorsed it and deposited it in his bank; General BUTTERFIELD further testifies that the $10,000 check was simply a loan without security, and has not been repaid.

WHO DID BUY GOLD FOR HIM.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q.—Are you acquainted with JOSEPH SELIGMAN? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you give Mr. SELIGMAN, at any time during the month of September, before the break down, any orders to buy gold? A.—No.

Q.—Did Mr. SELIGMAN buy any gold for you, or sell any gold for you, or did you give him an order to buy or sell? A.—Mr. SELIGMAN bought bonds for me, and he may have bought gold or sold gold in connection therewith, to put the bonds on what is called a gold basis; if you buy bonds on a currency basis, trusting entirely to the value of the bonds in currency, no gold transaction comes in; but if you want to purchase bonds on a gold basis here, the custom is to buy a certain amount in bonds and to sell an equivalent amount in gold, so that you make your transaction on a gold basis.

Q.—When did Mr. SELIGMAN begin to buy bonds for you? A.—I do not recollect; I think he bought some bonds for me as early as July.

Q.—What was the total amount he bought for you while you were in the Treasury? A.—I think he bought as much as three-quarters of a million dollars of bonds for me.

Q.—Was that prior to the week of the panic, or during the week of the panic? A.—It was some time prior to the week—a month of the panic.

Q.—Did he come to your office during the week of the panic? A.—I cannot say positively that he did, and I cannot say positively that he did not.

Q.—Do you know whether he did, during that week, or did not, buy or sell bonds for you? A.—I do not know without referring to records, but my impression is that he did not buy or sell bonds for me that week.

Q.—(Reading from the testimony of JOSEPH SELIGMAN stating that he had sold for General BUTTERFIELD during the panic week gold to the amount of $700,000.)—State concerning what I have read whether it is true or untrue? A.—That I think may be very nearly correct, and the only person who could make such a statement must be Mr. JOSEPH SELIGMAN himself.

Q.—If that statement was made by Mr. JOSEPH SELIGMAN, was it a true statement or a false one? A.—I think it very nearly true.

Q.—How came Mr. SELIGMAN to sell gold for you? Was it at your order or request? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you give him the order? A.—I cannot say when I gave him the order; I think it must have been the week before the panic.

Q.—Was it given in writing? A.—I think not; it may have been.

Q.—Did he come to you of his own accord, or did you send for him? A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—Did you put up a margin? A.—No.

Q.—Did you have any account with him whereby he was your debtor, so that he had money of yours in his hands? A.—We had a running account.

By Mr. COX—Q.—Has that account ever been settled? A.—No, it has not been settled; it is an open account still; I have made transactions with Mr. SELIGMAN within a short time.

Q.—What conversation occurred between yourself and Mr. SELIGMAN on the occasion of giving this order, touching the course of gold? A.—My impression is I said to him, (what I know was my belief at that time,) that I never believed gold to be worth over from 120 to 125; that the then value was fictitious and could not be maintained; that it was artificial by speculation, and that it would certainly fall by its own weight.

Q.—Was this transaction itself settled or approximately settled, so that you know whether you made or lost in the transaction? A.—No; it was carried into the current account.

PROFITS FROM HIS OPERATIONS.

Q.—Did he pay you any profits arising out of that transaction? A.—I drew some money from Mr. SELIGMAN on one or two occasions—small amounts that were charged to me in the account; they could not be said to have arisen from that transaction; they arose from a general account, as between individuals; I never considered them as coming from that transaction.

By the CHAIRMAN—Q.—(Reading from the testimony of JOSEPH SELIGMAN stating that on the sale of gold, General BUTTERFIELD, had made about $35,000, which was settled partly in currency and partly in United States bonds, which the firm carried.) Is that statement correct or incorrect? A.—That would make it a correct statement, my drawing a portion of the money and his still carrying bonds for me; that would make it, as I stated, an open account.

Q.—Did you, after the order had been given to Mr. SELIGMAN, send any messages to him during the panic week? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Did you send word to him to come up and see you. A.—I might have done so.

Q.—Did he come up and see you during that week? A.—Possibly he did; I will state why I am indistinct about that; Mr. SELIGMAN had large transactions with the Treasury before I went there, made with General SPINNER at Washington, for the transfer of currency from California and for his placing gold in the Treasury here and taking it out in California, thus saving the Government the expense of transportation; sometimes a transaction of that kind would come up in a shape that I did not understand clearly, and I would send for him to make an explanation; two or three times these transactions came up in a shape that I would not carry them out till after I telegraphed to Washington about them, and in that way I frequently sent for him to ask him as to the state of the case, and what correspondence and evidence he had on the point; and he often called on these matters personally.

Q.—In any of these interviews did your converse with Mr. SELIGMAN concerning the course of gold and concerning your transactions with him, and how it was faring? A.—I cannot recollect now; I may have done so; Mr. SELIGMAN's memory is probably more correct in regard to it.

Q.—Do you regard Mr. SELIGMAN as a truthful man? A.—I think so; I have every reason to believe so.

Q.—Can you say that you did not have a conversation with him concerning your transaction in gold during the week of the panic, and concerning the probable behavior of gold at that time? A.—I cannot say that I did not.

Q.—If Mr. SELIGMAN should testify that you did, would you contradict him? A.—I would not until I knew what he had said; he might make some statement as to what I said which I would know positively I did not say; but if he should say that I expressed an opinion that gold was not worth more than 120, or that the Government would not be able to resist the pressure of public opinion, and would be forced to sell gold, I would believe it to be true.

TRANSACTIONS WITH OTHER PARTIES.

Q.—State whether you had, during the months of August and September, previous to the breakdown, any transactions in gold or bonds with the firm of L. P. MORTON & Co., or any member thereof; if so, to what extent? A.—I did.

Q.—Please state to the Committee in your own way the extent and character of the transactions? A.—Mr. MORTON purchased for me some bonds in London; and he made one or two different purchases at different times in different amounts; I think three or four hundred thousand dollars; in all, possibly more, and possibly less; I stated to Mr. MORTON that my impression of this Administration was this: That in the first place they were determined to collect all the revenue of the Government as faithfully as they could, and that in the second place they would administer the Government as economically as possible, making as few expenses as they could; that the public sentiment would not sustain the Secretary of the Treasury in locking up the money which would accumulate under these circumstances in the Treasury; that he would be compelled to invest it in the purchase of bonds; that I believed, although I had never had one word on this subject—and I will state that I had then never seen the Secretary of the Treasury, and did not, until he came to New-York the time mentioned in my testimony, and never exchanged a word with him verbally—that I believed his policy would be to so improve the credit of the Government to make it possible to fund the debt at a lower rate of interest; &c., &c.

Q.—Please state the amount of your transactions with MORTON & CO. A.—MORTON & CO.'s purchases for me were a little under $200,000; and they sold gold on account of these bonds in July to the amount of $200,000; the bonds were sold Oct. 7.

Q.—Had you any transactions in bonds with other firms in the same way as you have stated you had with these firms? A.—I have felt a desire to be entirely frank with the Committee, and still I have felt that the Committee and myself, if you will excuse me, are going beyond the record when they go outside of anything but gold; I had no other transactions in bonds upon a gold basis.

Witness was here directed to retire, and the Committee, after consultation, directed the following question to be propounded:

Q.—Did you, for yourself, or others for you, have any other transactions in bonds during the month of September, previous to the break down in gold; if so, what was the amount, and did you dispose of them before the break down, or did you hold them over?

The witness was again called in and the above question propounded to him.

The witness stated to the Committee that he desired to consult counsel before answering the question; leave was granted, and the witness was allowed time to consult counsel. General BUTTERFIELD then relates the circumstances under which he tendered his resignation; says he asked for a thorough investigation through a Court of Inquiry, but objected to an investigation where the witnesses were not sworn, as was tendered, considering that it would not amount to anything as an investigation, and feeling confident that Congress would order one as soon as it assembled.

EXPLANATION OF HIS COURSE.

Subsequently, under date of Feb. 3, General BUTTERFIELD, by letter addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, answered, under the protest, the foregoing questions, which he had requested time to consider. He held that the Committee had no right to lay bare his private business and transactions, which were wholly unconnected with the matter under investigation, though aware, at the same time, that any refusal to answer on his part might give color to groundless accusations. He says:

I never considered that, in accepting an office of great responsibility and care, I divested myself of the right or privilege to use my own resources as freely as I pleased, so long as in such use of them I took no advantage of information or knowledge gained from my official position; I bought bonds prior to the break down; my entire purchase of bonds, between the day I accepted the office of Assistant Treasurer and the day I left, for my own account and investment, amount, by careful and accurate examination of records, to the following sums: In Frankfort, London and other European markets, seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand, or seven hundred and thirty-seven bonds; in this country, five hundred bonds; I still hold nearly half of these amounts; I have made purchases and sales of bonds for several years last past; there never was any secret on my part in regard to the matter; the evidence of Mr. SELIGMAN would seem to convey the impression that I was making a pure and simple gold transaction, and thereby making a large profit; while the real and exact state of the case is that it was but part of a general series of transactions in bonds on a gold basis, and the profits arising out of all my investments, purchases and sales during my term of office would not reduce the cost to me of the bonds I hold this moment (and held when before your Committee for examination) 2¼ per cent. below their market value; none of my transactions were calculated, or intended, or made for any purpose connected with fluctuations in gold; I have never made a purchase or sale intended or calculated, in any degree, to affect the price of gold or bonds, other than such as would show my implicit faith in my Government, and aid rather than injure, if of any effect, its credit; I am thus open in my statement that none may suffer by my silence; all sales of gold by me were to put bonds on a gold basis, and not gold speculations.

JAY GOULD'S LETTER.

The following is a copy of letter of JAY GOULD:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1869.

SIR: I am carrying for you $1,500,000 gold, being your interest in the pool. Please provide a place to-day for the same, or give Messrs. SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO. a satisfactory margin this morning, and let the bearer know; or they will be compelled to sell it out for your account, under the rule. Yours, &c.,

(Signed,) JAY GOULD.

I further remember a threat with it, shown in writing, "Tell him if he don't, we will sell it publicly in his name," which the letter itself brings to my mind.

Testimony of Secretary Boutwell.

After replying to some general questions regarding his sales of gold and his method of giving orders to sell, Secretary BOUTWELL stated the circumstances of his order of Sept. 24 to sell as follows:

I was in Massachusetts the larger part of the month of August, and returned to Washington about the middle of September; I am not sure about the day; I stopped in New-York one day, and perhaps a part of another; I think I became satisfied that there were some speculative movements in gold, the nature of which I did not learn more than that there appeared to be an opinion that FISK and GOULD were concerned in it; I heard what was said, and got what information I could about it; I came to Washington, and on the 23d of September, the Thursday preceding the Friday, I became satisfied that the matter was very serious; I think gold was reported that day at about 145, and I was apprehensive from what I heard that it might advance to a still higher price the next day; I went on that evening to see the President, and told him what the state of the market appeared to be from the information I had received; we had a consultation about it, the result of which was that if gold advanced materially the next day it would be our duty to sell, not for the purpose of forcing down the price of gold as a primary and specific object, but because I thought the business of the country was in danger; our custom receipts had fallen off, and I was myself apprehensive (I don't recollect that I mentioned it to the President) that if banking institutions should become involved and break, we might have a repetition of such disasters as we had in 1857; I left the President without any specific understanding as to what should be done, except in a general way—that if the excitement continued and gold advanced, it would be our duty to sell.

Q.—But still without a purpose as to the amount or even as to the fact? A.—No; there was no specific understanding as to the circumstances under which gold should be sold, except that if the excitement continued and there was an advance it would be our duty to interfere; but the President was anxious, as I was, that we should not interfere unless it seemed to be an absolute necessity for the protection of the business interests of the country.

By Mr. COX—Q.—Was there any rate of gold fixed on that consultation at which it was advisable to sell? A.—There was no price named, as I recollect, at which we would sell, but simply there was an understanding that if the advance continued, and that in our judgment it should threaten the business interests of the country, it would be our duty to interfere.

Q.—The President and yourself were in perfect accord on that point? A.—We were in perfect accord; there was no difference between us; on the morning of the 24th I received various dispatches from New-York, some of them from Mr. BUTTERFIELD, the Assistant Treasurer, and some from other persons, merchants and brokers, (I do not recollect their names,) all to one effect—that gold was advancing, and that the price was being rapidly forced from 150 to 153, and perhaps to 160.

Secretary BOUTWELL then read the dispatches, three or four in number, which he received from General BUTTERFIELD on the 24th September, informing him of the rise in gold, and proceeded:

Upon the receipt of those dispatches, and something after eleven o'clock by our time, I went over to the President and told him what the state of the market was upon the information that I had; I went over with the idea of saying to him that I thought the time had come when we must interfere; I had a very strong conviction upon that point, I stated to him the condition of the market; whether I said to him first that we ought to sell him three millions dollars of gold or whether he said that he thought we ought to sell five millions dollars, I cannot say, but he expressed the opinion almost at the beginning of the conversation that we ought to sell five millions dollars; I recollect expressing the opinion that we should sell three millions dollars, because that was the amount that I had in my mind when I left the office, and I thought it would be sufficient for the purpose; we had very little conversation beyond that; I returned almost immediately without saying to him whether I would order the sale of five millions of dollars or of three millions of dollars, or of any other sum, except that it was agreed that gold should be sold; upon going back to my office I came to the conclusion that I would advertise the sale of four millions, and immediately upon my return to my office I directed a dispatch which was copied by Mr. BARTLETT, my short-hand writer; the dispatch was in twelve words, to sell four millions gold and buy four millions bonds, and was sent at forty-two minutes past eleven A. M.; it was sent by the Western Union line.

The Secretary then testifies that no one was present at his interview with the President on the morning of the 24th of September, and that he had given no person any indication of his intentions; that he has no reason to believe the wires were tapped, and that his opinion is that the dispatch was promptly transmitted. He also states that he is not certain whether the fall in gold that day was due to his proposition to sell, or whether the market had begun to break before that was known.

On the 25th General BUTTERFIELD telegraphed the Secretary that he had been waited on by a committee from the Gold Exchange, asking a suspension of the sale of gold and the purchase of bonds; that its execution would produce disaster, to which the Secretary replied as follows:

[Cipher.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

Hon. Daniel Butterfield, Assistant Treasurer, New-York:

You may exercise your discretion about suspending sales. If best, you may reject all bids under thirty-four (34.) I am not anxious to sell gold. If business will be injured omit sales for to-day. If you do not sell gold you must not buy bonds.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Here is another dispatch from me to him:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 25, 1869.
[To be sent in cipher.]

General Daniel Butterfield, Assistant Treasurer, New-York:

If price is not above thirty-two, (32,) decline all bids. If between thirty-two (32) and thirty-four, (34,) accept amount between one (1) and two (2) millions. Unless above thirty-four, (34,) limit sale to two millions (2,000,000) or less.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary Treasury.

Charge Department. G. S. B.

The Secretary then submitted numerous other dispatches giving details of sales of gold and purchase of bonds on the 25th, which are of no public importance. With regard to General BUTTERFIELD, the Secretary says that up to the 28th of September nothing had occurred to awaken any suspicion in his mind that he was concerned in speculations; he never discovered in General BUTTERFIELD's letters any purpose to influence improperly the action of the Department on the sales of gold and the purchase of bonds; his administration of the office was vigorous, efficient, and conducted on sound business principles as far as he (BOUTWELL) could see. Mr. BOUTWELL then details the circumstances which led to the resignation of General BUTTERFIELD. He says that in consequence of the statements that appeared in the newspapers connecting BUTTERFIELD with the transactions he wrote to him that he thought some explanation was necessary, and sent Mr. BANFIELD, the Solicitor of the Treasury, who went to New-York on that subject, and had interviews with Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and learned something of the condition of public sentiment there which, as reported to me, was very strong; the opinion that he had been connected with the gold speculation. I ought to say that, while I had no sufficient testimony showing that he was concerned in the combination, and while my own mind was in great doubt whether he was implicated in it, I was clear in the opinion that his usefulness in that office was so diminished, and the public mind was so strong in the opinion that he was implicated, that it was a duty on the part of the Government to ask him to resign.

Mr. BOUTWELL then states, in answer to the Committee's questions, that the high gold crop movement theory had been presented to him by certain parties during the Fall months, but it never made much impression upon his mind. With regard to Mr. CORBIN, the Secretary says that he has no knowledge that Mr. CORBIN ever pressed upon him or his Department any particular financial policy; he never saw him but once. On being asked what was the general drift of the financial discussion at the Union League dinner about the middle of September the Secretary said: "The dinner, I think, was about the middle of September, and occurred on my way from my residence in Massachusetts to Washington; my recollection is that there were two opinions upon the subject; I observed from the speeches that were made that there were some persons who thought gold was high enough, or perhaps, too high, and others who thought it would be advantageous if gold were higher even than it was then."

Q.—Did you on that occasion observe anything that appeared like a concerted effort to impress upon your mind the necessity of putting gold down? A.—No, Sir, I did not; I was invited by Mr. GRINNELL to this dinner; I did not suppose that it had any significance except as an act of friendship on his part to me; I went there without dreaming that there was a plan upon the part of anybody to induce me to do or not to do any particular thing; I heard the views expressed at the table, and saw that there was considerable feeling upon the part of some men in regard to financial affairs.

Q.—Did you give any expression of views there that would lead the persons present to understand anything specific as to what your financial policy would be? A.—I did not design to; my impression of what I said is that it was chiefly upon the importance of funding a portion of the national debt at a lower rate of interest.

By Mr. JONES—Q.—About the time of this panic in New-York, when the President was at Saratoga, did he give you any instructions or suggestions as to selling gold? A.—About the 4th day of September I suppose—I think on the evening of the 4th of September—I received a letter from the President, dated at New-York, as I recollect; I am not sure where it was dated; I have not seen the letter since the night I received it; I think it is now at my residence in Groton; in this letter he spoke, I think, somewhat of his purpose of returning to Washington, and when I should be here; in that letter he expressed an opinion that it was undesirable to force down the price of gold; he spoke of the importance to the West of being able to move their crops; his idea was, that if gold should fall the West would suffer and the movement of the crops would be retarded. The impression made upon my mind by the letters was that he had rather a strong opinion to that effect, but at the same time, in the letter he said he had no desire to control my purpose in regard to the management of the Treasury, that he was entirely satisfied with it, &c., and he left the matter to my judgment entirely. I saw from the letter that it was his opinion that the sale of gold in any considerable quantity might carry down the price of it, and that if the price were to fall the West would be embarrassed; that they would not be able to move their crops and get a return; upon the receipt of the President's letter on the evening of the 4th of September, I telegraphed to Judge RICHARDSON this dispatch: "Send no orders to BUTTERFIELD as to sales of gold until you hear from me;" the intention of this was to limit the proposals for the sale of gold for the month of September to sales of gold for the Sinking Fund.

By Mr. JONES—Q.—Do you mean to say, previous to this letter of Sept. 4, that you had ordered the sale of gold and the purchase of bonds, and that after the reception of that letter you had revoked the order and confined it to the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund? A.—Yes; I sent this dispatch, which Judge RICHARDSON understood to refer to sales of gold over and above what was necessary for the Sinking Fund for that month, except that Mr. SPINNER made during that month the sale of an amount of gold—probably eight hundred thousand dollars—which he had collected as interest on the bonds already owned by the Government.

Q.—Then you were acting rather in accordance with the suggestion of the President not to push down the price of gold? A.—The suggestion of the President that he thought a fall in the price of gold would affect unfavorably the bringing of crops from the West led me to countermand the order for that month, so far as it authorized anything beyond what was necessary for the Sinking Fund.

Q.—How did you consider the letter of the 12th of September, in which the President said, "I would move on as I have been doing"? Did he mean to say that he would act in pursuance of his policy—that is, not to endeavor to check the price of gold? A.—I understand it to mean that in the existing condition of things in New-York, as they appeared to him on the 12th, he would advise no change in our programme for the month of September.

Q.—That was the only letter you received from the President after that of the 4th of September? A.—I think so.

Q.—What policy do you understand to be referred to in the President's letter of Sept. 12, which he thinks ought to be carried out for September? A.—As I understand it, it was that he would allow the existing order to remain, which was, as I recollect it, to sell a million of gold on alternate weeks, for the benefit of the sinking fund, during the month of September.

By Mr. JONES—Q.—The inference from that letter of Sept. 4 was that the sales of gold ought not to be pressed? A.—No, Sir; I do not think the President in writing, or in any other way, indicated his desire that gold should advance; the suggestion was that it should not be forced down during the month of September, when the crops were to be moved; that they could not be moved as well upon a falling market as upon a stationary market.

Q.—Did he think in the interview of the 23d the price of gold was too high? A.—Yes; that it had been forced up by a combination; that there was no natural cause that justified the then existing price of gold.

By the CHAIRMAN—Q.—Was there anything in either of the letters of the President that you regarded as an order? A.—No, Sir; I was left entirely free, and by the returns of the letter received Sept. 4, he stated that he did not wish to control my action.

Q.—Has the President at any time since you have been Secretary of the Treasury given a direct order to you as to the sales of gold. A.—Never; I want to say that in all the sales of gold and the purchase of bonds, that I have sometimes consulted with the President—and I have not always consulted him—I consider myself officially responsible for all that has been done by the Treasury Department in regard to purchases and sales, as well previous to the letter I received on the 4th of September as subsequent to it; I did not then regard any material advance in the price of gold as probable, and I thought it was comparatively immaterial whether we sold four millions during that month or refrained, but I saw the President had an apprehension that the price of gold might be forced down to the injury of a large section of the country, and I respected that opinion.

Testimony of General Horace Porter.

FEBRUARY 10, 1870.

General PORTER being sworn, was asked to state the circumstances attending the reception of the letters of Mr. CORBIN, addressed to the President and himself, respectively, at Washington, Penn., in September last. He said, that while they were staying at Washington, Penn., the President and himself were one morning playing croquet on the lawn, that he was called into the house to see a gentleman, who handed him a letter to this effect:

NEW-YORK, (I forget the date.)

The bearer has a letter which he desires to deliver to the President. Please afford him an opportunity of doing so.

A. R. CORBIN.

He called the President, handed him the letter; the President walked out on the stoop reading it, and in a few minutes he (the witness) followed in another direction. A few moments afterwards the President returned, and this gentleman arose, hesitated a moment, and said, "Any reply?" or "Anything further?" The President said, "No answer," and the messenger started off, got into a buggy and drove away; I said to the President, "Who is that man?" He said, "I do not know; why?" I said, "I merely asked on account of the peculiarity of the letter of introduction which he brought to me; his name is not mentioned in it." He said, "Is that messenger from New-York?" I said, "He appears to be;" he seemed quite surprised and silent for a few moments, and then, and in some subsequent conversations, he gave me the impression that he supposed this man was a messenger from the Post Office, who had merely brought the mail up, it had been customary for the Postmaster himself, or one of his clerks, to bring the mail to the President and deliver it in person.

General PORTER, in reply to further queries, said that he did not understand that the messenger, in what he said to the President, alluded to the contents of the letter which he brought; the letter which he (General PORTER) received is not in existence; it was an ordinary note, and he tore it up the moment after he had read it; understands that the letter to the President is not in existence; the President destroys a great many letters; all that are not of importance for the files; if in existence it would be in his (General PORTER's) possession, for he has charge of the files; that letter has been since the subject of frequent conversation between the President, Mrs. GRANT and himself; he heard nothing of its contents at the time of its reception; there was no allusion to gold or the gold speculation in CORBIN's letter to him; it was merely a note of introduction; the letter was received about two days before the President and party left Washington for New-York.

Q.—Did you receive, while at Washington, Penn., any communication from either JAY GOULD or FISK in regard to gold; if so, state what? A.—Yes; I received a letter in this way: A few days after we reached Washington, Penn., I received a package of mail matter from Mr. CORBIN, at whose house we had been staying at New-York, and who had been directed to forward to us any mail that might arrive after we left; in the package was a half sheet of note paper, not sealed, which read, as nearly as I recollect, in these words: "Purchased to-day $500,000 of gold, at such a price, (which I now forget,) which will be placed to the credit of General PORTER." This was dated about the 13th or 14th of September. I do not think that the place was mentioned. It was not addressed to any person, and was signed "JAY GOULD."

By Mr. COX—No explanation was made of this either by Mr. CORBIN or anybody else; it was a memorandum, signed by JAY GOULD, and not directed to any one; it is not in existence now; General PORTER says he intended to keep it and put it in his trunk, but on searching for it a couple of months afterwards, he could not find it. In answer to a question by the Chairman as to the answer made to that communication, General PORTER replied:

Much as I was annoyed at the idea of being drawn into a correspondence on such a subject, I feared that if gold had been purchased for me in New-York, my silence might be taken for consent; I have never authorized any one to buy gold for me, and I requested that no such purchase should be made on my account; I am an officer of the Government and cannot enter into any speculations whatever.

By Mr. COX.—Q.—Is that the same telegram that was in the papers under your name? A.—I saw various versions of it, generally given as telegrams, but there was no telegram; it was a letter, and the communication that I received was a letter or a memorandum; it was addressed to JAY GOULD, and sealed.

By the CHAIRMAN—I have not seen a *verbatim* copy of that communication, and my response to it, in the newspapers; but the substance of it was given; never got a reply to my answer; that was the conclusion of the correspondence on the subject. General PORTER further testified that he never authorized JAY GOULD, or any person connected with him to purchase gold or stocks for him; CORBIN never told him that he would purchase gold or stock for him through GOULD or FISK, and never made an allusion to him that he was in any way connected with speculations; he was with the President at Long Branch, but had no knowledge that FISK had an interview with the President there; the President, for a week or so, was at the Stetson House, and he (PORTER) was at a cottage.

Q.—State to the Committee whether you have any knowledge of a letter being sent either to yourself or to the President, or to you for the President, from Mr. CORBIN, shortly before the break down in gold or shortly after—a letter having some reference to the question of whether he was engaged in speculations or not? A.—But one letter was received from Mr. CORBIN after we returned to Washington City from Washington, Penn., and probably the only one that has been received since; that was received on Saturday morning, the 25th of September.

Q.—What was the substance of that letter, if you know it? A.—I only know it from hearsay; it was saying that he was not engaged in any speculation; I did not read the letter; Mr. CORBIN came to Washington on Sunday, the 26th of September; in reference to the conversation between Mr. CORBIN and the President then General PORTER says: I was present when he came down to breakfast; Mr. CORBIN, after the ordinary conversation, started to speak upon that subject and commenced in this way, "There has been trouble in New-York; a great many people are ruined; the bulls and the bears have both suffered very severely;" the President turned round and said, "I am not at all sorry to hear it; I have no sympathy with gold gamblers;" I think that that stopped the conversation, at least at that time; I heard nothing further on the subject.

General PORTER then relates a conversation between JAY GOULD and himself at Mr. CORBIN's house, in which Mr. GOULD, after enlarging upon his vast operations in railroads, stocks and gold, and endeavoring to create the impression that he could control the market, proposed to General PORTER to buy some gold for him, to which the latter replied:

Mr. GOULD, I have neither the inclination nor the means to purchase gold, and if I had, I am an officer of the Government, and cannot enter into anything that looks like speculation; it may be perfectly proper for you to do it, but it would be a manifest impropriety for me to do it; we were then interrupted by somebody coming in; I think he said he could guarantee me against all loss, or something of that return; after I made this answer to him there was nothing further said; the substance of the remarks of the President and Mrs. GRANT in reference to the letter received at Washington, Penn., which was destroyed or lost, was to this effect; the letter would have been, like hundreds of other letters, received by the President if it had not been for the fact that it was sent by a special messenger from New-York to Washington, Penn., the messenger having to take a carriage and ride some twenty-eight miles from Pittsburg; this letter, sent in that way, urging a certain policy on the Administration, taken in connection with some rumors that had got into the newspapers at that time, as to Mr. CORBIN's having become a great bull in gold, excited the President's suspicions, and he believed that Mr. CORBIN must have a peculiar interest in those speculations; that he was not actuated simply by a desire to see a certain policy carried out for the benefit of the Administration; feeling in that way, he suggested to Mrs. GRANT what to say, in a letter that she was writing to Mrs. CORBIN.

By the CHAIRMAN—What he suggested to her to say was that rumors had reached her that Mr. CORBIN was connected with speculations, and that if it was so she hoped he would disengage himself from them at once; he (the President) was very much distressed at such rumors; she wrote a letter that evening which I did not see; that, I think, was the night after the messenger arrived, and while we were still at Washington, Penn.

By Mr. JONES—I did not then hear Mrs. GRANT say that gold had been bought for her; I frequently heard her deny that any had been bought; she said it in the general discussion of the matter and from rumors of it having been in the papers.

Q.—She said that she had never authorized any one to purchase gold for her, and that no one had ever made a proposition to purchase for her? A.—Yes.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30.

Nos.	Nos.
2075—Ackerman vs. Wilston.	893—Fraser vs. Young.
2089—Jackson vs. Jackson.	567—Smith, Jr., vs. Goodale.
902—Lester vs. Spofford.	1779—Fisk vs. Bragg.
2091—May vs. Kessel.	1885—Morris vs. Fleming.
2096—McLeod vs. Harrington.	1792—Zahn vs. Boeneke.
2107—Brooks vs. Harrington.	1319—Kellogg vs. Hanford.
	1775—King vs. Vanclief.
2115—Stege vs. Levitaky.	1825—Otard vs. Wood.
2133—Sigler vs. Pettigrew.	1517—Hay vs. Hall.
1925½—— vs. —.	1783—Edwards vs. Keutgen.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Adjourned to Wednesday at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
157—Collins vs. Collins.	218—In re Susan Leggett.
159—Same vs. Same.	245—Westhead vs. Thompson.
176—Continental Ins. Co. vs. Woodworth.	250—Lynch vs. Hillier.
210—Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co. vs. Franklin Telegraph Co.	251—Place vs. Place.
	252—Same vs. Same.
	281—Allen vs. Cook.

The call commences at No. 265—Tausig vs. Dayton.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
252—Taylor vs. Wood.	227—Taler vs. Moore.
68—Elmore vs. East New-York and Jamaica R. R. Co.	51—Boyd vs. Schlesinger.
	114—Blisch vs. Keller.
	122—Boyd vs. Colgate.
186—Fatman vs. Greenfeld.	128—Simonton vs. Em. Sewing Machine Co.
207—Senior vs. Hurry.	131—Curry vs. Love.
284—Compton vs. Neilson.	148—Daly vs. Klumpp.
62—Delavan vs. Duncan.	165—Eagan vs. Walsh.
109—Smith vs. Snider.	177—Daved vs. Treadwell.
130—Sloan vs. Hull.	209—Goodenough vs. Manning.
161—Allen vs. Cook.	
221—Corn Ex. Bank vs. Hart.	220—Manning, Jr., vs. Goodenough.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar Called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
426—Hoger vs. Althorp.	515—Lowenstein vs. Weinmarr.
—Haviland vs. Wehle.	
488—Leslie vs. Mills.	516—Rooney vs. Marshall.
492—Ulman vs. Brooks.	518—Kolb vs. Hauser.
498—Kennedy vs. Taylor.	519—Churchill vs. Coffee.
500—Gitsky vs. Grieste.	520—Westover vs. Vanried.
503—Northam vs. Davis.	
514—Ackerman vs. Conn. Clock Co.	523—Reed vs. Thorp.
	5.5—Holland vs. Huntley.
	526—Schroeder vs. Amrein.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
95—Kunzle vs. Broomhurst.	499—Fitchell vs. Thompson.
472—Klaber vs. Manner.	501—Kilpatrick vs. Becker.
278—Roberts vs. O'Thayne.	502—Vrede vs. North.
295—Lincoln vs. VanBrunt.	504—Tucker vs. Dinsmore.
477—Hall vs. Stewart.	506—Bevins vs. Pacific M. S. S. Co.
486—Warner & Co. vs. Foster.	508—Hartung vs. Gentil.
496—DeLoynes vs. Broadway and 7th-av. R. R. Co.	509—Claflin vs. Munzerheimer.
	512—Pike vs. Goodkind.
497—Camp vs. Dunham.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	
1—The People vs. John Purcell, murder; continued.	6—The People vs. Annie Henemair; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. James Hayes; robbery.	7—The People vs. Andrew Mack and John Griffin; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Patrick McDermott and Jas. Clark; burglary.	8—The People vs. Leopold A. Stein; rape.
4—The People vs. James McCann and John Love; burglary.	9—The People vs. Thomas Swieney; burglary.
	10—The People vs. William Brown; burglary.
5—The People vs. George Fellman; grand larceny.	11—The People vs. Charles Hauser; grand larceny.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Daly, C. J.

Equity Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
153—Gorman vs. Kamack.	187—Havemeyer vs. Nat'l. Bank of N. America.
166—Arnold vs. Matsell.	
172—Galligan vs. Wilson.	188—Brown vs. Metropolitan Gaslight Co.
173—Crowley vs. Bishop.	
178—Fischer vs. Kambach.	189—Hebbard vs. Hall.
179—Third-avenue Savings Bank vs. Trask.	190—Gillespy vs. Neilson.
	191—Baker vs. Lockwood.
113—Devlin vs. Kingard.	196—Heath vs. Underhill.
186½—Hoffman vs. Benning.	199—Felix vs. Gein.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.

Equity Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
192—Kerchoff vs. Blumenthal.	197—Foyal vs. Dayton.
	198—Collins vs. Whitlock.
193—Gotter vs. O'Brien.	200—Schmedt vs. Schmedt.
194—Grinnell vs. Kirkland.	98—Wheeler vs. Gilsey.
195—Grinnell vs. Kerner.	

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 28.

By Judge Spencer.

Kaltherback vs. Myer; order discharging defendant.

In the matter of Edward C. Richards; motion denied.

Griswold vs. Morgan; motion granted.

Boardman vs. Davidson; motion granted.

By Judge Jones.

Gilmore vs. Bedell; findings filed.

Finnin vs. Malloy; case settled and filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 28.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Hout vs. Cassard; motion granted.

Hebbard vs. Hall; motion granted.

Heischauer vs. Horibeck; motion for contempt denied; motion for receiver granted.

Gleason vs. Kemerer; motion granted for March Term.

Powers vs. Witty; reference ordered of all the issues.

Peterietu vs. Whitelegge; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Ripley vs. Hasleton; the demurrer as to first defence overruled, and demurrer as to second defence sustained.

Terhune vs. Terhune; I see no reason for interfering with the discretion of the referee in this case.

Parker vs. Seery; default opened on payment of costs of motion and costs in judgment.

Ashton vs. John; see memorandum with Clerk.

Steinberg vs. Engel; motion granted.

Peck vs. Fitzhenri; motion to open default granted upon payment of $10 costs, and upon a bond to secure the amounts claimed on this action, executed with two sureties, who shall justify, being given on behalf of defendant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

THE FULLERTON CASE—ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT.

Yesterday, the first day of the March Term of this Court, Mr. William Fullerton, through his counsel, Clarence A. Seward, John E. Burrill and E. W. Stoughton, moved again to postpone the long-postponed trial of the indictment against him until the April Term of the Court, on the ground of the serious and continued illness of Charles O'Conor one of his counsel, and because Mr. O'Conor had in his possession certain documentary evidence material to his defence, and that no one but Mr. O'Conor could furnish it; the affidavit of Mr. Fullerton, and letters of Mr. O'Conor and ment of the Cumberland, and the officers and troops his affidavit were read to sustain the motion.

Judge Pierrepont, United States Attorney, opposed the motion, and gave a history of the case, its long and repeated postponements on the application of the defendant, the order of President Grant, directing that this trial should go on, and urged that the Government was all ready with its witnesses to proceed; that at great trouble he had procured all the witnesses—some from Pennsylvania and Washington, and that the business of the Court was so arranged that this case was to be heard on the 1st inst.; that the whole business of the Court would be deranged by postponement, and that an adjournment of this case until April would be equivalent to an indefinite postponement of the trial.

Judge WOODRUFF declined to postpone the trial until April, stating that the sickness of Mr. O'Conor was no sufficient excuse, and that Mr. Fullerton had other able counsel, but that he would give him two days to obtain the documents referred to.

The counsel for the defendant urged the Court for more time, and Judge WOODRUFF finally concluded to postpone the trial until next Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

The Application of the Marsh Land Company.—This is a company constituted under "an act to authorize the drainage of marsh lands," passed on the 9th June, 1868, and amended on the 22d of April, 1869, so as to authorize the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District to appoint a Board of three Commissioners, to hold office for three, six and nine years respectively. The Company, which already possesses a Board of Directors, by-laws, officers, &c., undertakes to drain the marsh lands comprised within the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, and the present application was for the appointment of three competent persons, residing in one or more of the above-mentioned counties, as a Board of Commissioners.

In conformity therewith Judge GILBERT directed that Dwight Townsend, of Clifton, Richmond County, Charles G. Miner and Hubbard H. Dunklee, of Brooklyn, should be appointed Commissioners, their terms of office being in the order given.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN—SPECIAL TERM.

FEES OF COUNSEL.

Mr. McGrath, a member of the local Bar, was lately employed by one Michael Donnell to defend him on a charge of defrauding the revenue by illicit distillation. The defendant was acquitted, and was charged by his lawyer $200 for his services. This amount he thought too much, and refused to pay. Mr. McGrath instituted proceedings to recover the amount claimed, and obtained a judgment, on which execution was issued. This was not immediately used, and yesterday morning Donnell appeared in Court, and petitioned for a stay of proceedings. A number of affidavits were presented charging certain officials with improper proceedings in the matter, while counter affidavits were lodged in disproof of these charges. Decision reserved.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 28.

Before Judge Barnard.

A QUESTION RAISED BY THE NEW JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

Smith vs. Wheeler.—This case and two others came before the Court, to-day, on a motion made to substitute one referee for another. It appears that in August last Judge Curtis, of the Marine Court, was appointed by this Court a referee, but no meeting was had until November. Meantime, the new Judiciary article in the Constitution took effect, which prohibits any Judge of a Court of Record from acting as counsel or sitting as a referee. The counsel for the plaintiff asked that the order of substitution should include a direction to pay the referee's fees.

The other side opposed this on the ground that all the sittings after the November election were void. Judge BARNARD substituted Mr. Willard Bartlett as referee in the place of Judge Curtis. He would not grant fees to the latter, because he could recover them in a suit at law.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 28.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

MARINE INSURANCE—THE MEXICAN WAR—THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD AND THEIR MILITARY EQUIPMENTS ON THE STAND.

Herman Sturm vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.—This is one of a number of actions against the Atlantic Mutual Insurance and other companies, involving in all about $162,000. The insurance was on the cargo of the schooner *S. T. Kesse*. The policy in question in this case was for $30,000. The whole cargo of the vessel was valued at $213,000. The present is intended as a test case, by the decision in which all the others will be governed.

The cargo consisted of military goods and equipments which the plaintiff was transmitting to Vera Cruz, Mexico, for sale. The *Kesse* was totally lost in the Gulf of Mexico, at a distance of about 350 miles from Vera Cruz, her port of destination. The defence set up by the Company is unseaworthiness of the vessel and deviation from her course; that the goods were never on board; that if on board, they were overvalued, and that the loss of the vessel was the result of a conspiracy between the shipper and the Captain. The cause has now occupied eight days in submitting testimony on both sides. Among the witnesses examined was General Bernard F. Mullen, Secretary of Military and Naval Affairs of the Fenian Organization, and from whom about $30,000 worth of the goods were purchased; John O'Mahony, who testified that he had been President of the Fenian Brotherhood, the members of which, he admitted, were under an obligation of secrecy; Colonel O'Rourke, who acted as Treasurer under the administration of the Roberts wing of the Brotherhood, and who, in reply to a question by defendants' counsel, in relation to his connection with Fenianism, inquired of the Judge presiding if he was giving testimony on this trial, or if he was himself on trial as a Fenian. During the testimony of Colonel O'Mahony, he was inquired of as to the character of General Mullen, with whom he professed to be for a long time on terms of friendly intimacy, and it came out that at one time matters were pretty warm among the Brotherhood, at which time Colonel O'Mahony stated he was not on very friendly terms with General Mullen, but that he nevertheless bore no enmity towards him. "Ah! but," said counsel, "Do you love him in your heart of hearts?" The Court excused the witness from answering, by ruling out the question, amid considerable merriment in Court. On the same subject Colonel O'Rourke testified that he never heard anything against General Mullen's character, except that he was called "General." [Laughter.] The whole testimony of the Fenian witnesses tended to establish the fact that their organization had on hand in the City of New-York 22,000 to 25,000 stand of arms. A large portion of the arms used had been taken on commission in Mexico in reference to the political state of affairs in that Republic at the time the goods were shipped, and the demand for such military goods then existing there. It also related the fact that the so-called Liberal Government of Mexico was overthrown by the Juarez or revolutionary Government, and that the so-called usurper Maximilian lost his life. It was further testified to that the disturbed condition of the country did not cease at Maximilian's death, but that the different States continued to supply themselves with arms and military goods and equipments. The testimony in relation to the seaworthiness of the vessel, the value and quantity of the goods, was very voluminous, but hardly of sufficient public interest for publication. The cause will be summed up to-morrow, (to-day.)

Mr. Da Costa for plaintiff; Mr. Parsons and Judge Porter for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

COMMERCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

Lawrence Myer & Co. vs. George Gwyer.—The plaintiffs sued the defendant for $1,030, the amount of a bill of goods sold to one E. A. Simonson, the former proprietor of the St. Augustine Hotel, in Fourteenth-street, in this City. The goods were alleged to have been sold upon the representation of defendants that Simonson was solvent, when in fact he was not. The plaintiffs' salesman proved the representations; but the defendant, with two other witnesses in his behalf, swore they were present at the interviews and that no such representations were made. Judge JONES charged that the issue depended entirely upon the faith which the jury might attach to the salesman or to the defendant and his witnesses.

After deliberation, the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $1,153 54.

C. A. Henriques and Joseph J. Marrin for plaintiffs; Z. Butcher and Henry L. Clinton for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 28, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. b3	116¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	113¾
3,000	do.	113⅜
5,000	do. s3	113⅜
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65. n	112⅜
50,000	do. c	112⅜
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112¼
5,000	do. c	112¼
6,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62	114⅜
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 s3	113
55,000	do.	113
7,000	do.	112⅞
6,000	Tenn. 6s, ex c	55½
5,000	do.	55½
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	45½
5,000	do.	45¾
50,000	do.	45½
28,500	Vir. St. 6s, ex c.	62½
10,000	do.	63
10,000	do. s20	62½
5,000	Vir. St. 6s, n. s30	65¼
5,000	do. s30	65
5,000	do.	65
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s	46
10,000	do.	45¾
5,000	do.	45½
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	23
6,000	do.	23⅛
5,000	Missouri 6s	93½
10,000	do.	93¾
3,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	93½
2,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	70
25,000	do.	69⅛
20,000	do.	69½
5,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bds.	79
5,000	Erie 2d M., '79	94½
2,000	do. bet. call	94¼
4,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	93¾
	do.	93⅝
3,000	do.	95
2,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	84¾
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	98
1,000	A. & T.H. 2d M P	79½
2,000	C. & N.W. con. conv. Bonds	90
5,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78
10,000	Morris & Es. 1st	100¾
5,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105
12,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	98
2,000	N. J. Cen. N.B.	98
2,000	Mil. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	89¼
2,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	80
10,000	do. s15	80
7,000	do. bet. call	80
3,000	Long Dock Bds.	90
500	Chi. & N.W. 1st	98
40	Metropolitan Bk.	130½
10	D. & H. Canal	119
110	do. bet. call	119¼
200	Canton Co.	58¾
500	W. U. Tel.	34¼
100	Boston W. P.	17¾
100	do.	17½
100	do. b3	18
200	Pac. Mail	39¾
100	do. bet. call	39½
100	do.	39½
1000	do.	39¾
100	Adams Ex.	63¾
100	U. S. Ex.	51¼

$25,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.	94
10,000	do. bet. call	93¾
30,000	do.	93¾
10,000	do.	93¾
20,000	do.	93¾
30,000	do.	93
12	A. M. U. Ex.	37¼
10	do.	37⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	95¼
100	do. b60	96
100	do. bet. call	95¾
100	do.	95
1000	do.	95
100	Erie	25⅝
100	do.	25½
200	Harlem R. s30	141
400	do.	140¾
200	do.	140
200	Reading	97⅝
100	do.	97½
600	L. S. & M. S. R.	86¼
300	do. bet. call	86⅜
200	do.	86
3000	do.	86
100	do.	85¾
100	Ill. Cen., bet. call	140
40	Panama R.	169½
10	do. bet. call	170
200	N. J. Central	102½
100	do.	102⅛
300	do.	102½
100	do.	102
600	Clev. & Pitts.	96
200	do.	95
1200	do.	95¼
100	Chic. & N. W.	69⅝
1600	do.	69¾
200	do. bet. call	69½
700	do.	69⅜
600	do.	69¼
300	do.	69⅛
700	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86¾
100	do. bet. call	86⅝
100	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	74
500	Chi. & R. I.	119½
200	do.	119⅛
500	do. bet. call	119⅛
100	do.	119⅜
100	Mil. & St. P.	62½
300	do.	62⅛
300	do.	62⅛
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75½
100	do.	75⅛
100	Tol., W. & W.	44⅛
100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	91½
200	do.	91¾
300	do.	91⅜
45	do.	91⅞
100	do.	91½
100	Alt. & T. H.	30
100	Chic. & Alt.	110
300	Ohio & Miss.	29¼
1000	do.	29⅜
1600	do.	29⅛
100	do.	29⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	71
220	Del., Lac. & W. R.	104
100	Chi., Bur. & Q.	157
100	Bos., H. & E.	6⅝
142	Dub. & S. C. R. R.	109½
200	Col., C. & Ind. C.	19½
200	do.	19½
100	do.	19⅛
100	H. & St. J.	107
50	N. Y. & N.H. b. c.	143

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115¾
4,500	U.S. 5-20 R., '62	113⅝
27,500	do.	[illegible]
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	113¼
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new	112
500	do.	111¾
300	do. small	111½

$12,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '68	112⅛
7,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '67	111¾
14,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67	112⅛
10,000	do.	112¼
20,000	do.	112⅛
7,000	do.	111¾
17,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	111⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	45⅛
4,000	N. C. St. 6s	44¾
5,000	La. 8s	71
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	93½
1,000	do.	93⅜
4,000	Erie 4th M.	86
100	Quick. M.	12½
300	do. bet. call	12½
50	Mariposa Pf.	20¼
100	W. U. Tel. bet. c.	34¼
300	do.	34
400	Pacific M. bet. c.	39¾
50	do.	39
100	Canton bet. c.	58¾
5	Adams Ex.	62¾
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	21¾
700	N.Y. Cen. & H. R. bet. call	94¾
100	do.	94½
100	do.	94¼
100	do. s30	94½
300	do.	94¼
100	do. s60	94¼
200	Reading	97⅛
200	Harlem	139¾
200	do.	139½
200	do. bet. call	139
100	do.	138
40	Mich. Cen.	120¼
200	L. S. & M. S. R.	85⅞
1000	do.	85¾
100	do. s60	84¾
100	do. s60	84¾
100	do.	85
1600	do.	84¾
1500	do. bet. call	84½
100	do.	84¾
300	Chi. & R. I. R. s3	119
300	Ohio & Miss.	28⅜

$30,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	92⅝
50,000	do.	92¾
10,000	do. bet. call	92⅝
20,000	do.	92¾
10,000	do.	92⅛
10,000	do.	92
200	Clev. & Pitts.	95
100	do.	95⅛
1300	do.	95
500	Chic. & N. W.	69
800	do.	69¼
100	do.	69
1000	do. bet. c. s3	69
500	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	86
300	do. s60	85¾
100	do. s60	85¾
50	N. J. Cen. R.	101½
200	do.	101
300	do. s30	100¾
100	do.	101
200	Mil. & St. Paul	62
100	do. b30	62
500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75
8	T., W. & W.	42¼
100	do.	43½
20	New Jersey R.	110¾
250	Chic. & Alt.	111
100	do.	109¾
100	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	111
200	Col., C. & I. C. R.	19½
100	St. L. & Iron M.	42½
50	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	106
200	Bos., H. & Erie R.	6⅛
100	Morris & Essex	86⅜

MONDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

Gold at 115 ꝑ cent. was the event of the day. The announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury this morning that he would only sell $3,000,000 through the month of March, was accepted, early in the day, as proof that the Government had no inclination to hasten the further decline in Gold. A few of the buyers rushed into the market with an advance of ½@1 ꝑ cent. on the closing sales of Saturday, that is, up to 116½@116¾ ꝑ cent., but it was soon discovered that the market was intrinsically very weak, that Gold had but few friends, and that the Treasury programme for March had little or nothing to do with the decline in price. It could not, therefore, be said that the Secretary of the Treasury was contributing to break down the market by his own direct sales, whatever influence his Sinking Fund policy, in raising the credit of United States 5-20s, both abroad and at home, may be supposed to exercise on the Foreign Exchanges and the export demand for Gold. The sales of the day ranged 116¾@116@115½@115⅜@115@115¼ ꝑ cent. Foreign Bills were depressed rather than promoted by the low ruling in Gold. The leading signatures on London, 60 days, were done at 108½@108¾ ꝑ cent., and on Paris f.5.19⅜@f.5.19⅛ ꝑ cent. Sight sales on London 109¼@109½; on Paris f.5.16¼@f.5.16⅛ to the dollar. Money was supplied to the Brokers at 5@6 ꝑ cent. on call loan, and 6@7 ꝑ cent. on prime Merchant paper; the market easy, and the disposition at Bank as well as among private lenders seems extremely favorable for cheap rates through the month of March.

The sales of Gold by the Treasury and the purchase of United States 5-20s will be made as follows:

GOLD SALES.

Thursday, March 3	$1,000,000
Thursday, March 17	1,000,000
Thursday, March 24	1,000,000
Total	$3,000,000

BOND PURCHASES.

Wednesday, March 2	$1,000,000
Thursday, March 10	1,000,000
Wednesday, March 16	1,000,000
Thursday, March 24	1,000,000
Wednesday, March 30	1,000,000
Total	$5,000,000

The quotations and sales of the Public Funds to-day were affected by the further fall in Gold to the extent of ½@¾ ꝑ cent. through the various changes of the day. The 1867's 5-20s finally closed about ½ ꝑ cent. lower than on Saturday.

The Southern State Bonds were 1 ꝑ cent. lower on new Tennessees, but otherwise steady in prices, with a good demand for Virginias, Missouris and North Carolinas at about Saturday's quotations.

In the Railway speculation there was considerable excitement, and the bearish party in the market decidedly ascendant. The sales of the day of the New-York and Western Roads were very large, and the downward course of prices was not fairly arrested at the close of business, although a somewhat improved demand was experienced after 4 o'clock.

After regular 'Change hours there was increased weakness in the Foreign Exchanges, owing to a free offering of outside Bills from the South and other quarters, at a concession of ¾@1 ꝑ cent. from the Bankers' rates of the morning. The latter close at 108¼, 60 days, London; 109@109¼, short sight; f.5.19⅜ to the dollar, 60 days Paris, and f.5.17½ to the dollar, short sight. The Public Funds were weak, and Gold 115¼ ꝑ cent., with some show of steadiness. The Railway market bearish, and prices weak and unsettled.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB 28.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	111¾	111½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	112⅝	112¼
American Gold Coin	115⅝	115¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	46½	45½
North Carolina Bonds, new	23	23
New-York Cen. and Hudson	96⅛	94¼
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert'fs	94¼	91⅞
Reading Railroad	98	97¼
Chicago and Rock Island	120½	119⅛
Northwestern Common	70⅛	68⅞
Northwestern Preferred	87½	86⅜
Pacific Mail Company	39¾	37⅝
St. Paul Preferred	76¼	75⅛
St. Paul Common	63	62¼
Lake Shore	87	85
Erie	25	25¼
Ohio and Mississippi	30	28¾
New-Jersey Central	103¼	101

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ꝑ cent. reg., 1881	115¾	5-20 reg., 1867	112⅛
6 ꝑ cent. coup., 1881	115¾	5-20 coup., 1867	112⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	113	5-20 coup., 1868	112¼
5-20 coup., 1862	113⅝	5 ꝑ cent. reg., 1874	110
5-20 coup., 1864	113	10-40 registered	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	113⅜	10-40 coupon	111⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	112	6s Currency	110⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	112		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex c.	55¼	Connecticut 6s	100
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	45¼	Rhode Island 6s	98¾
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	62½	Alabama 8s	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	65	Ohio 6 ꝑ cent., 1886	103
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92	Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	100¾
North Carolina 6s	45½	Ill. coupon 6s, 1877	100¾
N. Carolina new bds.	23½	Ill. coupon 6s, 1879	100½
South Carolina 6s	87	Ill. War Loan	100¼
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct.	83¼	Indiana 5 ꝑ cent.	98
Missouri 6s	93¼	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	93¼	N. Y. Cou. B'ty Loan	109¼
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 7s, Can. L'n, '70	110
Louisiana 6s, new bds.	67	N. Y. 7s, Can. L'n, '72	109
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs.	69½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n, '74	102
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs.	78¾		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Gt. West. 1st M., '88	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Gt. West. 2d M., '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87½	Quin. & Tol. 1st M., '90	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	87½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 1st M. Extended	100	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97½
Erie 1st M.	[illegible]	Mor. & Essex 1st M.	100¾
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	93¾	Mor. & Essex 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	93½	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund.	99
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	85½	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	100
B. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	88	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M.	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. New B'ds.	98
Mich. C. 1st M. 8s, '82	120	Pitts. F.W. & C. 1st M.	105
C. B. & Q. 8 ꝑ c. 1st M.	111	Pitts., F.W. & C. 2d M.	97½
Mich. So. 7 ꝑ c. 2d M.	97	Pitts., F.W. & C. 3d M.	93
M.S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ꝑ c.	99	Clev. & Pitts. 2d M.	90
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	97	Clev. & Pitts. 3d M.	86
Cen. Pac. Bonds	95	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	74½
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	84	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	101
Alt. & T.H. 1st M.	98	Chic. & Alton Inc.	94
Alt. & T.H. 2d M. pf.	79	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	82
Alt. & T.H. 2d M. Inc.	75½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	87
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	89	St. L. & Iron M. B'ds.	83½
Consol'd 7 ꝑ c. conv.	89½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103¾
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts.	103	Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10	89½
Lack. & W. Bonds	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	92
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. I & M.	[illegible]
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	[illegible]
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	[illegible]	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	Col. C. & Ind. 1st M.	79½
Tol. & W. Equip. B'ds	[illegible]	N. Y. & N. H. 5s	97½
T., W. & W. con. c. S.F.	77½	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	77½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137	Irving	116
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	139
Merchants'	122½	Grocers'	100
Mechanics'	135	East River	100
Union	138	Market	120
America	141	Nassau	107
City	220	Corn Exchange	125
Phenix	107	Continental	98
Tradesmen's	153	St. Nicholas	116
Greenwich	215	Commonwealth	112
National	119½	Importers & Traders'	145
Merch'ts' Exchange	102	Park	166
State of New-York	105½	Manuf's' & Merch'ts'	99
Commerce	122½	Central National	112
Ocean	89	Fourth National	102¼
Mercantile	115	Ninth National	110
American Exchange	113	Tenth National	110
Chatham	165	Oriental	150½
Bank of the Republic	118	Gold Exchange	55
Bank of N. America	102	B'k'rs' & Brk'rs' Assn	112
Hanover	106		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, FEB. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	100½
City 6s, new	101⅝	101⅞
Camden & Amboy	115⅝	115⅞
Pennsylvania Central	57	57⅛
Reading	97¼	97⅜
Lehigh Valley	54⅛	54⅜
Catawissa Preferred	34½	35
Philadelphia & Erie	27¼	27⅜
Northern Central	45¼	45½
Lehigh Navigation	32¼	32½
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91¼

At the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this City, the following were the receipts and disbursements during the last month:

Jan. 31, 1870, by balance		$80,766,969 95
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$11,951,925 49	
On account of gold notes	3,287,500 00	
On account of internal revenue	641,968 41	
On account of three per cent. certificates	15,000 00	
On account of Post Office Department	655,273 31	
On account of transfers	8,223,356 11	
On account of patent fees	3,287 90	
On account of miscellaneous	5,138,318 80	
On account of disbursing accounts	6,767,208 15	
On account of Assay Office	47,928 91	
On account of interest accounts, coin	1,485,194 85—	38,237,061 93
Total		$119,004,031 88
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$26,233,980 20	
Post Office drafts	347,821 50	
Disbursing accounts	6,749,749 68	
Assay Office	137,071 87	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	1,749,042 81	
In currency	8,340 00—	35,331,006 06
Balance		$83,673,025 82
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$74,270,081 37	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	7,514,750 26	
Balance to credit Assay Office	1,744,600 69	
Interest accounts:		
In coin	133,400 07	
In currency	10,793 43—	83,673,025 82
Receipts for Customs in the month of February, 1870		$11,951,925 49
Receipts for Customs in the month of February, 1869		12,179,925 90
Decrease month of February, 1870		227,800 41

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, in this City, for the month ending Feb. 28, 1870:

Deposits of gold		$272,500 00
Foreign coins	$15,600 00	
Foreign bullion	7,500 00	
United States bullion	250,000 00	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		130,500 00
Foreign coins	$51,500 00	
Foreign bullion	22,500 00	
United States bullion (contained in gold)	8,000 00	
United States bullion (Montana)	3,000 00	
United States bullion (Colorado)	5,000 00	
United States bullion (Lake Superior)	500 00	
United States bullion (Nevada)	40,000 00	
Total deposits—Payable in bars	231,000 00	
Total deposits payable in coins	172,000 00—	$403,000 00
Gold bars stamped		396,105 00
Silver bars stamped		66,375 35
Transmitted to the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		100,735 68

There seems to be no probability that the Government will have anything to do with our system of telegraphs. The Treasury is in no condition to buy the existing lines, and the Post Office Department would find no profit in operating them, while the public are better served by private enterprise and management. A different policy in the United States would prove a greater failure than the recent experiment of the British Government already threatens to be.

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO., bankers, No. 30 Broad-street, are paying the March coupons on the 10 ꝑ cent. Income Bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

The weekly Cotton Circular of Messrs. WILLIAM BRYCE & CO., cotton factors, No. 26 Chambers-street, of Feb. 26, (Saturday last,) takes the following view of the extent of the crop now being marketed:

"Referring to our Circulars for the past seven months, we must call the attention of our friends to the various arguments therein contained as to the dangerous prices (commercially considered) at which Cotton was ruling both on the spot and for future delivery. Our constant endeavor has been to make our Southern friends realize that 75 to 100 ꝑ cent. profit was enough to anticipate or possibly obtain out of one year's product of the soil. The crop promises much larger than anticipated early in the season; our estimate has hitherto been conditional, and we would now state that 2,925,000 bales is our estimate of the crop as made up by the *Financial Chronicle*, which includes Southern consumption. We arrive at this conclusion as follows: Up to the 19th inst. we had received at the ports of New-Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, Florida, Savannah, Charleston, North Carolina and Virginia, 1,939,000 bales against 1,919,000 for the entire cotton year of 1868-69. In this calculation the arrivals at New-York and minor ports are omitted. We expect fully 400,000 bales will be counted in New-York and "other ports," and in "Southern consumption." To tabulate this opinion:

Receipts so far at the ports, as above expressed, Feb. 19	1,939,000
Receipts from Feb. 19 to 26, in excess over last year	26,000
Receipts estimated at the above ports from date to Sept. 1, 1870	560,000
Receipts at New-York, minor ports and Southern consumption for the year	400,000
Total	2,925,000

We are well aware that this estimate is from two to five hundred thousand more that has been generally accepted in the South, and is more than the average opinion held here at present. But with the light now before us from the incounted towns and the Southwestern country not quoted in these "interior towns," we cannot but feel assured that our estimate is conservative. With our present huge stock, say 600,000 bales at the ports, our only market is Europe, and the price they will pay is the price at which the world will consume the manufactured products of this amount of American cotton.

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) for the second week of February, 1870:

Freights	$38,836	
Passengers	22,784—	$61,620
For same week February, 1869		51,850
Increase		$9,770

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* says;

"The quantity of wheat now in store in the elevators and warehouses on the line of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, including this city, is about 500,000 bushels. This will probably be increased by upwards of 100,000 bushels by the opening of river navigation.

The freight tariff on wheat from Rochester to Winona, on the railroad, has been reduced from 13 to 8 cents per bushel. This reduction will stimulate the wheat trade into renewed activity."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EVANSVILLE CITY BONDS FALLING due Nov. 1, 1870, will be purchased for cash or received at par and accrued interest in exchange for thirty-year bonds of said City, or any other securities we have. For sale by

GUILD COPELAND, No. 38 Pine-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 28, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	73	Resin, bbls	16,677
Beeswax, pkgs	3	Pork, bbls	60
Cotton, bales	5,250	Beef, pkgs	1,747
Cotton Seed, meal sk.	200	Cutmeats, pkgs	185
Cotton Seed Oil, bbls	140	Lard, pkgs	226
Dried Fruit, pkgs	190	Stearine, pkgs	32
Eggs, bbls	1,088	Butter, pkgs	1,619
Flour, bbls	12,557	Cheese, boxes	175
Cornmeal, bbls	700	Tallow, pkgs	41
Cornmeal, bags	1,300	Lard Oil, bbls	100
Oatmeal, bbls	100	Dressed Hogs, No	123
Wheat, bushels	320	Oil Cake, pkgs	600
Corn, bushels	2,680	Pecans, pkgs	30
Malt, bushels	1,264	Peanuts, bags	1,882
Oats, bushels	3,600	Starch, pkgs	1,650
Peas, bushels	128	Skins, pkgs	74
Hops, bales	134	Tobacco, hhds	103
Hides, No	4,196	Tobacco, bxs. and ca.	921
Hides, bdls	3,723	Whisky, bbls	296
Leather, sides	12,387	Wool, bales	86
Crude Turp., bbls	327	Whale Oil, bbls	32
Spirits Turp., bbls	422	Molasses, bbls	490
Tar, bbls	100	Moss, bales	26

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Julia Blake*, for Pernambuco—600 bbls. Flour, 3 cases Machinery, 4 boxes Pumps, 7 pkgs. Quicksilver, 1,100 casks Petroleum, 75 rolls Matting, 84 pkgs. Drugs, 42 pkgs. Clocks, 3 bundles Chairs, 1,000 Shooks, 50 kegs Lard, 240 bundles Hoops, 200 bbls. Resin, 15 bbls. Beef, 10 bbls. Pork, 21 pkgs. Lamps, 71 bundles Lumber, 20 boxes Codfish, 25 bbls. Peas.

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ꝑ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been dull to-day; prices have not varied materially. No important transactions have been reported in Rio. Of Laguayra, 860 bags, by the *John Bolton*, were disposed of at 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ꝑ lb. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ꝑ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy since our last. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,765 bales, for early delivery, including 859 bales to shippers, 740 bales to spinners and 166 bales in transit; also, 3,350 bales for forward delivery, including 500 bales basis Low Middling, for March, at 22⅛c.@22¼c.; 300 bales do., for April, at 22⅜c.; 800 bales do., for May, at 22½c.@22⅝c.; 1,250 bales do., for June, at 22⅝c.@22¾c.; 200 bales do., for July, at 22⅞c.; 200 bales do., for April, on private terms; 200 bales do., for May, on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	20	20¼	20¼	20¼
Good Ordinary	21¼	21½	21½	22
Low Middling	22¼	22½	22½	22
Middling	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜	24¼
Good Middling	24¼	24½	25	25¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	5,250
Receipts last week	13,232
Receipts the preceding week	13,977
Receipts since Sept. 1	479,469
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	652,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	....
Exports since Sept. 1	209,873
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	228,479
Estimated stock here	80,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request at about previous quotations. Most of the purchases have been in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 65@$4 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $5@$5 40; good to choice Spring Extra at $5 40@$6, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@5 45 ꝑ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 65@$4 90
Extra State	5 00@ 6 00
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 00@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 15@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 50@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping	5 15@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 10@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 90@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at unaltered prices; sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 25 for poor to good ordinary, and $6 25@9 75 for good ordinary to choice Extra, ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour has been less active at $4 20@$5 25 for inferior to choice, ꝑ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Cornmeal has been in demand at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 50 for Jersey, $4 85 for Baltimore, $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, and $4 75 for Caloric, ꝑ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in moderate demand at from $2 25@$2 85 ꝑ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Red and Amber Winter Wheat has been more sought after, chiefly for milling purposes, at an advance of 2c.@3c. ꝑ bushel. Other kinds have been very quiet at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 26@$1 32, chiefly Amber at $1 30@$1 32 for fair to prime, delivered; No. 2 Spring, part at $1 14; White Genesee, part at $1 55; Red and Amber State at $1 26@$1 30; Amber Jersey and Pennsylvania at $1 26@$1 30 ꝑ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, and at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 40,000 bushels at $1 03½@$1 06 for Old Western in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 03½ in store; 90c.@96c. for New do.; 96c.@$1 04 for Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 03@$1 05 for White Western and Southern; 78c.@88c. for unsound Western ꝑ bushel. Rye continues in light supply and quiet at 90c.@95c. for Jersey and Western; 95c.@$1 for State ꝑ bushel. Barley has been in limited demand at former rates; sales, 8,500 bushels, including Canada West part at $1 12; good two-rowed State at 90c.@95c. ꝑ bushel. Barley Malt is very quiet at 92c.@$1 25 ꝑ bushel; sales, 1,500 bushels. State Oats have been scarce and wanted at buoyant prices. Western have been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 30,000 bushels, in lots, at 55c.@57c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 62c.@62½c. for car lots of Ohio; 62½c.@64c. for State, from track and delivered; 62c.@63c. for Pennsylvania; 57c.@61c. for Jersey and Southern ꝑ bushel. The export clearances have been confined to 600 bbls. Flour for Pernambuco.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN WAREHOUSES, FEB. 28, 1870.

	Bush.		Bush.
Wheat	2,630,422	Barley	287,477
Corn	479,006	Malt	84,770
Oats	1,741,267	Peas	16,442
Rye	41,999		

Including 55,000 bushels California Wheat.

HAY—Bale Hay has been moderately sought after at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for local use, ꝑ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 75c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ꝑ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet but firm, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings at 6c.@10c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c. ꝑ lb. Receipts to-day, 154 bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—No important movements have been reported to-day; prices have been quoted about steady. Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@65c.; Old and New Cubas at 26c.@50c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@80c. ꝑ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	26c.@30c.	33c. @38c.
Cuba, Clayed	29c.@32c.	40c. @43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, Refining grades	— @ —	42c. @45c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	35c.@45c.	42½c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@55c.	55c. @65c.
English Islands	— @ —	30c. @50c.
New-Orleans	— @ —	60c. @80c.

NAVAL STORES—A more active inquiry has been reported for Resin, chiefly for export, on the basis of $2 10@$2 15 for strained, ꝑ 280 lbs.; sales 4,100 bbls., against receipts of 16,077 bbls. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet and quoted down to 44½c.@46c., chiefly at 45c. for merchantable lots, ꝑ gallon; the market closing weak and irregular. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@46c. ꝑ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 75 ꝑ 280 lbs.; Resin, $2 10@$3 ꝑ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2 37½@$2 87½; Pitch, $2 50@$2 65 ꝑ bbl.

OILS—There has been only a limited jobbing business reported in most kinds, at about former rates. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 40; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 45; Menhaden at 63c.@65c.; Spermaceti at 35c.@35½c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1@$1 02½ ꝑ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market has been comparatively dull throughout, and prices have been generally weak. Crude has been in slack request, and quoted rather heavy at 15½c.@15¾c. in bulk; 20½c.@20¾c. in shipping order here; and nominally 20½c.@21c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ꝑ gallon. Sales of 800 bbls, in bulk here were reported, part at 15½c. ꝑ lb. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia, 480 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in limited demand on the basis of about 28¼c.@28½c. for Standard White here, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. for prompt delivery at 28¼c.; also, a small lot at 29c. ꝑ gallon. At Philadelphia, the settlements for February impeded negotiations, and the market was quoted irregular, with 27c. bid, and 27¼c.@27½c. asked for Standard White at the close, for early delivery. Sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. Standard White for immediate delivery, at 27c.@27¼c.; 1,000 bbls. do., March, at 28¼c., and 6,000 bbls. do., March to August, at 29c., ꝑ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,490 bbls. The export clearances have been 1,100 cases. Refined Oil in cases has been in fair demand, chiefly for export, at from 36c.@36½c. ꝑ gallon; sales, 4,000 cases. Naphtha rules dull, at from 10c.@10½c., in barrels, and 15½c.@16c., in cases, ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered more freely and quoted lower and weak at the reduced figures, with a moderate inquiry reported at the prevailing rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $25 75@$26, chiefly at $25 75, for New Mess; $25 75 for Thin and Medium Mess, in job lots; $22 75@$23 for Prime Mess, and $20 25@$21 for Extra Prime, ꝑ bbl. Also 1,000 bbls. Mess, including seller March, $25 75, and seller April, on private terms, ꝑ bbl., closing in favor of purchasers. Dressed Hogs have been dull and heavy at 11c.@11½c. for Western, and 12c.@12½c. for City ꝑ lb. Cutmeats have been in moderate demand and steady; sales have been reported of 290 pkgs. at 10½c.@11½c., chiefly at 11c. for Shoulders, and 13¼c.@15c., chiefly at 14¼c.@14¾c., for Hams, ꝑ lb. Bacon has been in limited request at drooping prices; sales equal to 125 boxes, including Cumberland at 13½c.; Short Rib at 14¼c.@14½c.; Long Rib at 14c. and Long Clear at 14¼c. ꝑ lb. Lard has been less sought after at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 tierces and bbls. in lots at from 14c.@16¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 14½c.@14¾c. for City, and 14½c.@14¾c. for fair to choice Steam ꝑ lb.; also, 750 tierces prime Steam, for forward delivery, including April and May, seller, at 15c. ꝑ lb. Beef has been moderately active at unaltered quotations; sales have been reported of 425 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $13@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ꝑ bbl. Tierce Beef rules dull, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31 ꝑ tierce. Beef Hams are in less request at from $28@$31 50 ꝑ bbl.; sales, 160 bbls. Butter is in rather limited demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 16c.@32c. ꝑ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 1,619 pkgs. Cheese is dull and weak at from 6c.@18¼c., as the extreme, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 175 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ꝑ lb.	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ꝑ lb.	32@33
Fair to good State, firkins, ꝑ lb.	28@31
Common State, firkins, ꝑ lb.	25@27
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ꝑ lb.	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ꝑ lb.	35@37
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ꝑ lb.	32@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ꝑ lb.	25@28
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ꝑ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ꝑ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ꝑ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ꝑ lb.	19@22
Fair Western, firkins, ꝑ lb.	16@19
Good to prime State Rolls, ꝑ lb.	25@28
Good to Prime Western Rolls, ꝑ lb.	22@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ꝑ lb.	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ꝑ lb.	23@25
Canada Common and Store Packed, ꝑ lb.	16@19

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ꝑ lb.	17 @18
Fine State Factories, ꝑ lb.	16 @16½
Fair to good State Factories, ꝑ lb.	15 @16
Common State Factories, ꝑ lb.	14 @15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ꝑ lb.	16½@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ꝑ lb.	15 @16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ꝑ lb.	14 @15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ꝑ lb.	25 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ꝑ lb.	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ꝑ lb.	20 @25
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ꝑ lb.	16 @18
Fair to Good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ꝑ lb.	6 @12

SUGARS—The market has been inactive to-day without any notable changes in prices. Sales have been reported of 715 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9¾c.@10¼c., chiefly at 9¾c.@10c. ꝑ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9¾c.@10c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10¼c.@10¾c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10¾c.@11¼c. ꝑ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10½c.@12c. ꝑ lb.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c.@10¾c. ꝑ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request, ranging from 12c.@13¾c., as the extremes, ꝑ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; also 40,000 lbs. Stearine at 14c.@14½c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11½c. ꝑ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet but about firm; sales, 175 bbls., in lots, at $1 01@$1 02 ꝑ gallon; receipts, 296 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull and rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d.@½d., the latter rate for Sea Island, ꝑ lb.; 78,000 bushels Wheat on steamer's account; 2,500 bbls. Resin at 10d.@1s. ꝑ 280 lbs. For London, 150 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d. ꝑ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, 2,200 bbls. Resin, by steamer, at 1s. 9d. ꝑ 280 lbs. For Seville and Cadiz, a British brig, with 5,000 cases Petroleum on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading Characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MAZEPPA, DUMB BELLE, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH.
Corner Bedford and Downing sts.
LECTURE BY REV. H. M. GALLAHER. Subject—"Put Money in Thy Purse."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A London dispatch says the submarine cable from Bombay to Aden has been laid by the *Great Eastern*, completing telegraphic communication between Great Britain and India, and that messages from Bombay, of yesterday's date, had been received in London....The estimates for the navy were laid before the House of Commons yesterday. They amount to nine million pounds sterling. Mr. CHILDERS, in explaining the measure, gave a statement of the number of the ironclads in the navy, which, he said, would "place England on an equal footing with the highest naval Power in the world"....A decree just promulgated in France, places samples or newspapers sent by mail from France to the United States under the same conditions, whether sent direct or by way of England....The debate on the indictment of the Archbishop of Santiago is continued in the Spanish Cortes. Symptoms of disloyalty have been discovered among the high officers of the army. A dispatch from Rome says the Pope's "secularization" of Père HYACINTHE gives general satisfaction.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill designed to enforce the universal suffrage amendment to the Constitution; Mr. ROSS, a bill to incorporate the Kansas, Indian Territory and Gulf Railroad Company, and give additional powers to existing companies; Mr. EDMUNDS, to amend the Census act, providing penalties for non-compliance with the laws; and Mr. HOWELL, to secure the rights of settlers on lands granted to railroads to homesteads. The event of the day was a long speech by Mr. SHERMAN, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, in explanation and support of the Funding bill. At about 3 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

The usual quantity of new business was introduced in the House. Of the dozen or more bills put in, no one was of special interest, and the most important resolution asked for a general law authorizing the establishment of national banks, unrestricted in aggregate number and aggregate circulation, based on such an issue of United States bonds as shall induce the lowest possible reduction of the rate of interest. This, however, was not acted upon, but laid over until next Monday. A resolution was adopted declaring that such tariff for revenue upon foreign imports is required as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufacture, and will impose the least burden upon and best promote the industrial interests. Much amusement was caused by the general opposition by the Democrats to the proposition, it being known on the Republican side that the resolution was a part of the national platform of that party. The debate of the session was on the Indian appropriations generally, and the recent Indian massacre by Colonel BAKER's command, General SHERIDAN's policy, and General HANCOCK's position in particular. An attempt was made to bring a vote on the resolution extending the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits from distillery bonded warehouses, but it failed, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Assembly yesterday a resolution of inquiry was adopted as to what legislation is necessary to compel the Weehawken Ferry Company to comply with the terms of their lease. Another as to the propriety of revoking the charters of the New-York City gas companies, owing to their gross impositions, was laid on the table under the rule. In Committee of the Whole the bill to confirm the appointment of HENRY SMITH as Supervisor of New-York was sent back to the Committee on Cities. Other measures were advanced—among them the bill to charter the Manhattan Market Company—to a third reading. The Senate was not in session.

GENERAL.

The United States steamer *Oneida*, eight guns, was sunk recently within fifteen miles of Yokohama, by collision with a British steamer, and one hundred and twenty lives lost. The fact alone is telegraphed by Mr. MOTLEY, from London to the State Department. A dispatch from Ceylon says that all on board the *Oneida* perished.

The propeller *New-Jersey*, from Baltimore for Norfolk, Va., on Friday was burned to the water's edge and sunk off Sharp's Island, Chesapeake Bay. The Captain and crew escaped in the boats, and were picked up by a steamer and taken to Baltimore. The propeller was worth $35,000. Her cargo was large.

The sinking of the schooner *Benjamin Butler* and drowning of four of her crew, on Friday morning last, in the Sound, was the result of a collision, in which she was run down by the steamer *Thetis*, of the Neptune line. The Captain of the *Thetis* says there was a dense vapor and a gale blowing, and no light was visible on the schooner.

The Arctic explorer, C. F. HALL, has been invited by the President and others to deliver a lecture in Washington and develop his plans for a third voyage. The lecture will be delivered on Saturday evening next.

A boiler exploded in the rolling mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company in Scranton, Penn., yesterday, which shattered a building and buried twenty or thirty men in the ruins.

The main building of the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville was burned yesterday. The pupils, 150 in number, escaped without injury, saving their apparel and books. The loss is $35,000.

The Havana dispatches state that the insurgents continue to come within the Spanish lines to surrender. General SANTA ANNA was sent to Nassau yesterday, by order of the authorities.

The officers of the *Monarch* will be the guests of the City of Baltimore to-day.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday decided, in the cotton cases from the Court of Claims, that the people were not called on to decide for themselves when the war closed, the proclamation of Aug. 20, 1866, declaring the fact, being conclusive on this point.

The advices from Rio Janeiro, by way of London, give further particulars of the latest defeat of LOPEZ. He retired 600 men, but encountered a force of Argentine troops, which routed him. He made his escape, throwing his artillery into the river.

The public debt statement will be published to-day. The indications are that a slight decrease has been made, notwithstanding the heavy disbursements for pensions in the past few days.

A General Order announces the discontinuance of the Fourth Military District, Mississippi having been admitted to representation in Congress, and the attachment of the State to the Department of the Cumberland.

The steamboat *Mississippi*, bound for New-Orleans, struck a snag in the Mississippi River a day or two ago, and sunk in a few minutes. No lives were lost.

Officers of the Lyceum of Natural History were elected last night. The following are the principal ones: President, JOHN S. NEWBERRY, M. D.; Vice-Presidents, first, Thomas Egleston, second, B. N. Martin; Corresponding Secretary, Robert Dinwiddie; Recording Secretary, Robert H. Browne; Treasurer, Temple Prime; Librarian, Arthur M. Edwards.

The Seward banquet has been postponed to Monday next.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company has commenced an action in the Supreme Court of this district against the Franklin Telegraph Company, for the purpose of obtaining an injunction against the latter and compelling the payment of money alleged to be due. The case was argued yesterday, and the decision of the Court reserved.

One thousand of the men discharged from the Navy Yard are to resume work on Wednesday, by special orders from Washington to Captain STRONG, in command of the yard.

The trial of JOHN PURCELL for having caused the death of WILLIAM KIERNAN, by shooting, in Sheriff-street, on the 24th of May last, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 8th of April.

JAMES SHERIDAN, indicted for the murder of his wife in Forty-first-street, was yesterday arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and entered a plea of not guilty. The prisoner was remanded for trial.

Judge SPENCER yesterday vacated the order of attachment in the case of HENRY CLEWS & Co. *vs.* LIVERMORE & Co. The cause of action arose out of the gold excitement in September last.

Will Mr. Fullerton Ever be Tried?

By one of those manœuvres which have from the first characterized the conduct of the defence in the case against ex-Judge FULLERTON, the trial appointed for to-day has been again postponed. Now, as from the outset, the delay is at the instance of Mr. FULLERTON, who, while professing confidence in his ability to vindicate his reputation, has, with strange persistency, evaded the only proceeding which could make that vindication possible.

The charge against Mr. FULLERTON is not a trivial one, or one which a person occupying his professional and social position should hesitate to meet. By an indictment, found more than fifteen months ago, he is accused, substantially, of having been engaged in a conspiracy with others to levy blackmail on THOS. E. SMITH, an ex-revenue officer, and of having actually got from SMITH a sum amounting to about $30,000, under pretence of settling a complaint against him for defrauding the Government. An accusation of this nature should be met promptly and decisively. But to this day Mr. FULLERTON has not met it in any shape.

The indictment was found on the 23d November, 1868, and on the following day Mr. FULLERTON issued a card affirming his ability to disprove its allegations. His counsel asked for ten days' time in which to prepare an answer, and the ten days were granted. The case came up on the 4th December, but was again postponed, on application of the defendant, to the 12th. On that day, Mr. O'CONOR appeared in behalf of Mr. FULLERTON, not, however, to proceed with the trial but with a proposition to escape it altogether: he proposed to argue a motion to quash the indictment, and seven days more were granted. During that interval other means were employed to avert a trial. ANDREW JOHNSON's Attorney-General had been enlisted in the case, and an order was privately procured from Judge NELSON staying proceedings indefinitely. But on the 23d December Judge NELSON put aside this order and directed the case to be set down for trial on the criminal calendar of the Court. The 18th January was named for the trial. When the case was called on that day, Mr. FULLERTON procured a further postponement for a week, on the ground that one of his counsel was ill,—this, too, though his other counsel, including Mr. O'CONOR, Judge PORTER and Mr. SEWARD were quite able to go on with the case. On the 25th, SMITH, the complainant, was sick, and the defendant made the circumstance the occasion of yet another postponement. All this time powerful influences were at work in Washington to prevent the trial. The Johnson Administration compromised itself by more or less direct identification with Mr. FULLERTON and his efforts to stay proceedings.

When General GRANT entered office this aspect of the affair underwent an immediate change. An order was given to proceed with the trial. To-day was fixed for its commencement. The District-Attorney is ready for it. The Government and all its witnesses are prepared to go on. Yesterday, however, Mr. FULLERTON went into Court to ask for a postponement till April—which means postponement for another year; assigning two reasons—one, the sickness of Mr. O'CONOR; the other, inability to obtain papers which are alleged to be in Mr. O'CONOR's possession, and which Mr. FULLERTON declares vital to his defence. Judge WOODRUFF's response to the application shows that he will be no party to trifling. He refused the application, first, because, though Mr. O'CONOR is sick, Mr. FULLERTON has other able counsel; next, because if the papers referred to have any existence, anybody in whom Mr. O'CONOR has confidence should be able to find them. The trial was, therefore, fixed for Monday next.

Will Mr. FULLERTON be ready then? Will he then proceed, without more ado, with an investigation which, on the 24th of December, 1868, he declared himself anxious to meet? The recital we have furnished shows a succession of delays,—always at the instance of Mr. FULLERTON. His latest appearance is as an applicant for a postponement that would be practically indefinite. At every stage he has endeavored to evade accusations affecting his professional character, the integrity of the Government, and the administration of justice. This course may be compatible with absolute innocence,—we would hope it is. But that seems a suspicious method of dealing with grave accusations which consists of an endless series of efforts to prevent examination into their truth. If Mr. FULLERTON is not guilty, let him prove his innocence. The process cannot be a pleasant one, but at least he owes it to himself and the community.

Whatever Mr. FULLERTON may do in the premises, we have faith in the determination of the Government to push the matter to a final issue. There are other considerations to be thought of than Mr. FULLERTON's convenience and desires. The indictment was found in the interest of the public, and the trial is called for to secure the ends of justice. Mr. FULLERTON has had more than a year and a quarter to prepare his defence; now let the public judge of its merits.

Corrupt Influences at Albany.

We have the old story from Albany as to the continued existence of illegitimate and corrupt influences brought to bear upon legislation. Our Albany correspondent gives us an *exposé* of the situation on Capitol Hill, which seems like a reminiscence, so closely does it tally with our old-time observation. True to their ancient instincts, the members of the "Third House" gather about each Legislature like vultures about carrion; and the present session presents no exception to the general rule. This was to have been expected; for though the permanent members of the lobby are never sensitive or strenuous as to partisan allegiance, they have a peculiarly fallow field of operations at the present session. For the first time in nearly twenty years the Democratic Party—whose avowed creed is, "to the victors belong the spoils"—is in unrestrained control of the State Government. We can readily imagine that after such a prolonged fast the Democratic members should be ravenous, and that their "lively sense of benefits expected" should render them eager and easy bargainers with the lobby.

The middle of the session is barely reached, and yet the calendar numbers more than a thousand bills. Of these, but little more than a quarter affect the general interests, or are demanded by legitimate local requirements. The rest are private bills which ought never to have been obtruded upon the Legislature. They are either gotten up in individual interests, or they involve local raids upon communities in the way of improper franchises. It is by means of these private bills that the lobby chiefly thrives. Rings revolve around them, and "strikers" levy tribute of those who seek their passage and expect to be benefited by them. Now and then there comes a leviathan corporation seeking to break down some safeguard to the public interest, or to consolidate and strengthen its franchise, and then the lobby "smelleth the battle afar off and crieth, ha! ha!"

There ought to be some practical and effective remedy for all this corruption which festers at the several State capitals, and poisons the springs of our political action, but how to apply it is one of the gravest problems of the time. Undoubtedly a great deal might be accomplished by confining legislation more closely to the people. The nearer to the sources of local power local legislation can be brought, the purer it will be, simply because it can and will be more closely watched by those most interested. This is notably true of the rural districts, but it finds an exception in large cities, like New-York, by reason of the absorbing nature of private business, and the disreputable contacts of political action. DE TOCQUEVILLE declared that the system of town government which he found in New-England was the purest democracy, and that it was the germ and foundation of our national strength. The remark illustrates our idea. We would have the great majority of our present legislation at Albany relegated to local legislatures composed of County Supervisors; we would clothe them with all necessary jurisdiction, and we would debar the State Legislature and its lobby from all interference with any and all matters which do not pertain to the general interests of the Commonwealth.

By the simple expedient we have pointed out, the monstrous evil we are considering might be mitigated, but it would not be cured. Legislative corruption can only be eradicated by elevating the moral tone and the standard of integrity of legislators. This is an exclusive prerogative of the people, and involves a reform in the present method of political action. So long as unworthy ambitions shall be permitted to blossom into political power, and interested office seekers shall continue to be elected, they will not only have their price, but they will find unscrupulous factors and equally unscrupulous purchasers—so long, shall we have legislative corruption.

The History of Black Friday.

The story of the combination which attempted to force gold to 160 premium last September cannot be told in a brief space. The Congressional Committee which was appointed to inquire into the circumstances, took evidence enough to fill more than one entire copy of this journal. We have endeavored to lay all the substantive facts before our readers without an unreasonable demand upon their time and patience, and the report of the Committee itself will complete the history of a transaction destined to be long remembered in commercial annals.

What is the general conclusion to be drawn from the narrative we are enabled to present to-day? That, happily, may be stated within a very small compass. In the first place, it is quite clear that there never was the smallest excuse for the shameful slanders circulated by an unprincipled clique upon President GRANT. It is impossible to forget what was said just after the panic. In certain quarters the President was openly accused of having taken an active part in the gold speculations. A letter was forged in the name of his wife, and published as proof of the President's complicity in the plot. We denounced it as a forgery at the time, but the professional concoctors of scandals are not afraid of the *truth*—they instantly flew to their "dirty work again." The President's real offence—the cause which prompted these attacks—was twofold: he had always tried to do his duty to his country faithfully, and he had refused offices to certain persons whom he deemed unworthy to hold them. Therefore his character was maligned, and even his wife was not permitted to go unscathed. What home, indeed, what man's character, what woman's, is safe in these days? The license of journalism is not always bounded by considerations of justice or propriety; it spares nobody, young or old, and is even made the foundation of a sort of terrorism, which honest men ought either to resist, or treat with contempt. The President adopted the latter course. He let the calumniators go on unreproved so far as he was concerned. The investigation just concluded was made solely on public grounds—not in defence of the President. Incidentally, however, it *does* exonerate him, and let us add, since the subject has been so much discussed, it was proved that Mrs. GRANT never wrote any such letter as that which was attributed to her. It must be painful to her assailants to see the prey they had marked down rescued from their clutches. But they will soon find another victim, and it costs them nothing to produce a fresh series of fabrications.

Who, then, were the real authors of a panic which sent gold to a higher point than it is ever likely to reach again? Where the suggestion first came from is still open to question. This we know—General BUTTERFIELD speculated in gold; so did Mr. CORBIN. Both tried to get information which would be useful to them in their operations. As for Mr. CORBIN, he appears to be too much broken down to tell us very much about the affair. He is weak, old, nervous and unhappy—such, at least, is his own account of himself. He does not seem to have been the sort of man at any time to have had much influence on the President, who is cast in a totally different mould. Side by side with Mr. CORBIN two other figures take up a prominent position in the foreground. We should be glad to avoid mentioning their names, especially as one of them, at least, is of a peculiarly diffident disposition. We are compelled, however, to record that the famous Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., and Mr. JAY GOULD had a good deal to do with the events of the 24th September.

Mr. FISK's genial version of the affair we published on a former occasion. He is a comic historian, and seems even to have found time to cultivate the Muses at some period or other of his life. Mr. GOULD, on the other hand, seems to be of a reflective turn, and is, apparently, a man who takes his very pleasures sadly. We get a vivid insight into the characters of both men in an account given by Mr. CORBIN of the events which happened immediately after the panic. Some of our readers will remember that on Friday night the great question was, "Where is FISK?" People hunted for him high and low, and some vowed that their intentions towards him were not of the most friendly description. The supplementary Stock Exchange in Fifth-avenue was crowded with excited persons who longed to see Mr. FISK in the flesh. But he was in one of his modest fits at that moment. Perhaps he had gone, to use his own poetical metaphor "where the woodbine twineth." He had been seen to leave "the street" in congenial society. After that he vanished into space. Mr. CORBIN now lifts the veil from the mystery. It seems that on that memorable evening there was a stormy meeting. FISK cried out for vengeance on BUTTERFIELD, and then threatened poor nervous Mr. CORBIN until the latter actually promised to go to Washington and see what he could do with the President! The unfortunate dupe came back as he went—a dupe *with* dupes; for there can be little doubt that FISK really believed that CORBIN possessed strong power with the Government. In this instance his sagacity was at fault, and he will be ashamed of *that* exposure. Some other points in his character he can bear to hear criticized; but for any one to say that he is not "smart," is to wound him in his tenderest feelings. Yet what are we to think of a man whom even Mr. CORBIN was able to impose upon?

Mr. GOULD is not gifted with the fortitude of his associate. Some one asked after him on the night of the panic. "He sunk right down," said FISK; "there is nothing left of him but a heap of clothes and a pair of eyes." The crisis was, in truth, rather alarming, and Mr. FISK himself might have been pardoned if he had broken down under it. But there he stood, dancing and fiddling amid the ruins. Mr. GOULD told the Committee that he was astounded when gold went up rapidly. He also said: "I have never kept a book in my life." We need not commend this practice to the notice of commercial firms in general. Mr. GOULD did, however, see the President once or twice and tried to get information from him which would pay better than keeping books. Mr. CORBIN seems to have helped him in this design—like the lady's maid in the novels who admits the aspiring lover by the back door. Mr. GOULD's memory, like Mr. CORBIN's, is none of the best, and consequently he tells us very little, and takes up a great deal of space to tell that little in.

The whole story comes to this: Mr. BOUTWELL undoubtedly acted, as he believed, in the interests of the public. Messrs. FISK and GOULD thought they were going to make a fortune by sending up the price of gold, and they believed that Mr. CORBIN would further their schemes. They also tried to get General BUTTERFIELD on their side, and it must be owned that he does not come out of the affair with perfectly clean hands. FISK and his associates did not find the plot work well, but Mr. GOULD modestly declined to say how much they made out of it on the whole. Finally, the President, and one or two others who were scandalously traduced at the time, are shown to have acted throughout with the highest integrity. The report of the Committee will probably bring that fact out very clearly. The investigation will thus prevent a wicked slander from passing into history, and we may be glad on that account it was ordered. Mr. FISK and all his dear friends we must leave to the judgment of the public.

New-Hampshire.

The Granite State holds her Gubernatorial election one week from to-day. A quadrilateral canvass has been organized, and is now being actively carried on. Governor ONSLOW STEARNS has been nominated by the Republicans; General JOHN BEDEL who was defeated as a Democratic candidate last year, has been put up by his party again; L. O. BARROWS heads a Temperance ticket, and SAMUEL FLINT a Labor Reform ticket. State officers and a new Legislature are also to be elected, and upon the latter centres the most importance. The Constitution of New-Hampshire requires a majority of all the votes cast to elect a Governor, and it is feared that in the pending canvass Governor STEARNS—though beyond all question the most popular candidate in the field—may be wounded in the house of his friends through Republican defection on side issues. In that case the election of Governor would go to the Legislature, consisting of twelve Senators and 332 members of the lower House; and a strong effort will be made by the Republicans to "hedge" on Governor through the Legislature, and especially the lower branch.

Governor STEARNS' majority, last year, was 3,757. The present Senate consists of nine Republicans and three Democrats, while the House contains 193 Republicans and 139 Democrats. Conceding that the Temperance and Labor movements may overcome the Republican majority on Governor last year, it is not to be apprehended that the political complexion of the Legislature can be changed. Still there is no doubt that both new movements will draw much more largely from the Republicans than from the Democrats. Of the two the Temperance movement is the stronger,—the Democrats are not apt to be carried away on that issue. Last year a strong pressure was brought to bear upon the Legislature to induce it to pass a Constabulary law, similar to that which exists in Massachusetts and other New-England States. The avowed object was to secure the enforcement of the Prohibition law, which had been a dead letter for several years. The Legislature passed the required law, but with a clause submitting it to the people, and by them it was rejected. The result has been a separate organization, with Rev. Dr. BARROWS, a worthy Methodist Presiding Elder, as candidate for Governor.

The Labor Reform ticket is presented by the trades' unions, in the interest of several minor labor reform issues, and is not regarded as specially formidable. The organization is a recent importation from Massachusetts, and is not yet strong enough to interfere materially with existing party ties.

Mr. HENRY L. DAWES gave an impetus to the campaign, on the Republican side, on Saturday evening, at Nashua. He spoke under the auspices of the State Central Committee, and made a forcible appeal to all true-hearted Republicans not to aid the Democratic Party, in the vain hope of serving either temperance or labor reform. He demonstrated by a conclusive argument that the Republican Party was working, through rigid economy and retrenchment, for the best interests of all classes; that, with reduced taxation, our revenue receipts had been increased $26,000,000 since the 4th of March last, over a corresponding period last year, and that, by decreased expenditures, the Administration has been able to pay $80,000,000 of the public debt. He also made the following statement:

> "I was charged, yesterday afternoon, by the President himself, with this message to the people of New-Hampshire when I told him that I was coming here. He told me to assure the people of New-Hampshire that this exhibit I have made here of the successful collection, and the economical expenditure of money during the present year, is an earnest and a pledge of what it shall be in the year to come. Tell the people of New-Hampshire that during my administration there shall be no ascending scale of public expenditures; but, whenever and wherever the closest scrutiny shall disclose the possibility of cutting off a dollar it shall be done."

We trust that every Republican in New-Hampshire will heed this message to them from the President, and that we shall not be called upon to announce the defeat of Governor STEARNS on Tuesday, nor to explain the apparent rebuke of the President's economic policy which that result would involve.

That narrow isthmus which, according to KEATS, once filled with such wondering surmise "CORTEZ and his men, silent upon a peak in Darien," attracts each day more and more the practical rather than poetic attention of capitalists and railroad men. Nature's own short highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it is one day destined to be ringed and ribbed with railroads and canals. We spoke the other day of three new projects of the one sort and two of the other already under way. Now comes the news that Costa Rica, not willing to be left behind Nicaragua, New-Granada, Honduras and the other Central American States, is to build a railroad across the isthmus from Limon to the Pacific Ocean. This morning's news tells us that London bankers and engineers have already supplied the loan and the plans, and success is not doubtful. All this only warns us to push forward our own isthmian projects.

Another link is completed in the world's girdle of telegraphic wire, and soon Puck's "theatrical brag" will be quite out of date and behind the time. The British submarine cable from Bombay to Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, has been laid by the *Great Eastern*, and messages from India are now received in London the same day. It cannot be very long, we think, before the East India Telegraphic Company's line will be working to Pekin and Ningpo; and if our projected Pacific submarine cable is carried across to Japan, and thence connects with Ningpo, or, earlier, with the great Russian overland route, already finished to the mouth of the Amoor, the globe will be circumscribed by the wire, and the whole problem will be solved.

Two other members of Congress have resigned to avoid being expelled. They are both proved to have taken part in the scandalous system of selling cadetships. We much fear that the taint goes deeper and further than these cases. Where are the other guilty men? Let us have them brought out and exposed. It is a pity that the House cannot find some means of asserting its dignity and prevent the retirement of men whom it ought to turn out of doors; but at any rate let Congress be purified from the scandal now resting upon it. Mr. DEWEESE is a Republican, and served in the army. Mr. GOLLADAY is a Democrat, and on the 29th of January last he made a speech in favor of repudiation. The country can spare him. Three traffickers in cadetships are gone—how many remain?

The House Committee on Railways and Canals is said to have agreed yesterday to report and recommend a bill for an "air-line" railroad between New-York and Washington. Whether this project will come to anything we do not know; but we hope that it will at least result in improving the condition and accommodation of the road we now have. Considering the distance, as the crow flies, between the capital of the country and its chief city, it is shameful that the journey, in these modern days, occupies so many hours. The difficulty, too, is not chiefly, perhaps, in slow speed, but in the detentions, and in the miserable transit arrangements of cities encountered and crossed in the route. Again and again improvements have been promised in the latter respect, and some have been made. Perhaps the chartering of a rival line will bring on the others which have been so often pledged and always delayed.

LOPEZ, who played, six weeks ago, his "farewell engagement and last appearance" on the Paraguayan stage, and who, a fortnight since, went through "most positively and peremptorily his very last and final farewell performance" on the same stage, now turns up again quite cheery, and with the clown's familiar "here you are again!" Seriously, it is hardly worth while for London and Lisbon to send us any more accounts of LOPEZ being "completely routed," like those of this morning's telegram. A year ago last Christmas he was announced as "hopelessly routed" at Asuncion, and he has since been "utterly and finally ruined" at least a dozen times. Of what avail to tell us now that he has fled, when he was a "wretched fugitive" a twelvemonth ago? And how could he lose "a great part of his artillery," when, after Curupaity, he had none at all to lose? General CANARY may "hotly pursue" LOPEZ, but a little bird will come to tell us, a fortnight hence, another story of LOPEZ and his men.

Lord SHAFTESBURY has written a letter to a London contemporary on the subject of a proposed translation of the Scriptures, under the authority of the Bishops of the English Episcopal Church. The great objection to the proposal is that the new translation would be received with suspicion, or openly rejected, by sects outside the Episcopal Church. Lord SHAFTESBURY says: "The English Bible, as altered by the Bishops, will cease to be the Bible not only of the Nonconformists, but of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Churches; it would cease to be the Bible of our brethren in the United States of America, and of every Protestant speaking the English language over the entire surface of the globe." In the face of opposition such as this letter foreshadows—and it must be remembered that Lord SHAFTESBURY has a very powerful party at his back—it is scarcely probable that the new translation will be attempted.

That the greatest results are usually accomplished at the least cost, and with the least cumbrous machinery, is a truth nowhere more vividly illustrated than at this moment in the "evening schools" of this City. "The total cost of a school of a thousand men, with a corps of twenty instructors, is less than that of twenty policemen;" but what comparison can be made of the relative good accomplished by these two agencies? The evening schools are indeed a marvel of usefulness. The dull routine, the listlessness, the troubles of ordinary schooling seem to have utterly vanished from them, and among these pupils who work by day, but thirst for knowledge, all is zeal, order, work, and gratitude at night. The saving comes, first, in the use of public buildings, left empty and idle in the evening, and next in the slight additional sum needful to secure the very best salaried day instructors for their unoccupied hours. Only let employers and others encourage and help on this work, and out of so slight an enterprise, matchless results will follow.

Mr. GLADSTONE, on the first reading of his Irish Land bill, admitted that the English legislation of the last hundred years left the peasantry of Ireland pretty much as they were—a remarkable justification of all the agitators, abortive insurrectionists and Fenians, so fiercely denounced by the British Press. He now proposes to give all Ireland the "tenant right" of Ulster, a concession which ought to have been made a century ago, being "security" of tenure and compensation for improvements. The Fenians, however, and the other malcontents are like *Sir John Falstaff*, and don't want to have their mouths stopped with "security." Still, the measure is an improvement, especially in the clause enabling a Board of Works to help tenants who wish to buy an estate from a consenting landlord in the "coöperative" way; though it is very probable the agrarian grumbling will never cease in Ireland till the soil shall be in the market like every other sort of property.

No sooner does the price of coal fall to something like a reasonable rate than new strikes among the miners are announced. As before, also, the blame is to be cast upon these hard-worked and ignorant men, who are in reality for the most part entirely innocent. The new movement is purely speculative, and arises from selfish and unprincipled greed among heavy dealers and operators. A mild Winter has lessened consumption, and stocks have accumulated. There is but a short time between now and settled warm weather. Advantage is therefore to be taken of the brief period still remaining by stopping production and thus enhancing the market price. Of course, this will be called "business" by those who hope to make money by it, but it is a very wretched kind of business for all that. The worst sufferers by it are the poor consumers—those who buy in small quantities, and who have to pay for every advance in triple proportion. But injury is done to all classes, manufacturers and families alike. There is but one remedy, since public opinion is of no avail. Let purchasers continue to supply themselves according to their immediate needs, and let those needs be as little as possible. The coal is plentiful; the miners cannot be kept idle forever; and some day large owners of stocks must "realize," though it be at a sacrifice that will serve them right.

WASHINGTON.

The Sale of Cadetships—Effect of the Investigation—Two More Resignations—Confirmations—The Funding Bill in the Senate—Bonded Whisky.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Another sensation was produced in the House this morning by the announcement of the resignation of two more members who are inculpated by the cadet investigation, Messrs. JACOB S. GOLLADAY, Democrat, of Kentucky, and JOHN T. DEWEESE, Republican, of North Carolina. It had been rumored about the corridors during the morning that the Committee was preparing a report for the expulsion of these two members, but that was correct in regard to only one of them, Mr. DEWEESE. In the case of the latter evidence was given by the witness, BROOKS, early in the investigation, going to show that DEWEESE had once made an agreement to appoint, for a consideration, the same young man finally appointed by Mr. WHITTEMORE, but that the arrangement failed. Within the past few days some further evidence was obtained of the sale by DEWEESE of his appointment to the Naval Academy. This morning he appeared before the Committee, and with much exhibition of feeling made a full statement of the case. He said he had appointed a son of Mr. BEAN, proprietor of the United States Hotel in this city, and had received therefor the sum of $500, which money he had returned on the day the House took action in Mr. WHITTEMORE's case. These are the facts in brief. Mr. DEWEESE was very much affected in making his statement, and produced considerable impression upon the Committee by his apparent sorrow and contrition; but his course in regard to both appointments betokens a lack of conscience which is scarcely consistent with any great show of remorse now. He probably feels worse at being found out than he does at having bargained away his perquisites. The case of Mr. GOLLADAY is rather curious. It was reported around the House this afternoon that he had resigned in a "huff," and that as yet there was no evidence positively convicting him of having sold his appointment. The father of the boy he appointed and the boy himself both stuck to the story that while $2,000 was paid, it was not received by Mr. GOLLADAY. Further important evidence is expected in this case, and it is this perhaps which led Mr. GOLLADAY to resign. His expulsion of himself is a heavy blow to the ranks of the repudiators, as they thereby lose one-third of their entire strength, JONES and MUNGEN being now the total of the repudiation party. GOLLADAY telegraphed his resignation to Governor STEVENSON, of Kentucky, to-day, who accepted it. STEVENSON must have been somewhat surprised, as during the late contest for the United States Senate, which resulted in his election, GOLLADAY was one of his strongest competitors. In the case of Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, that gentleman appeared before the Committee this afternoon and made an argument in favor of further delay and the calling of additional witnesses, among whom the name of General SCHOFIELD is mentioned. The Committee will to-morrow make a report in Mr. DEWEESE's case similar to that made in the case of Mr. WHITTEMORE. The resignation of these two members to-day again demonstrated how powerless the House is to punish its own members for conduct derogatory to themselves, the House or the country. The Military Committee find that the investigation is becoming very tedious, and they discussed a proposition to-day to confine the examination entirely to members of the present Congress. A conclusion was not reached on this point, but the motion will probably be agreed to. The examination has now become very much extended, and its ramifications are daily increasing. As many of the persons involved are beyond the reach of punishment by the House, it is thought best to abandon that part of the investigation.

SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION—CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate had a long Executive Session to-day, but did very little business. The Supreme Court nominations were discussed, but no conclusions was reached. Among the confirmations to-day was that of General MAX WEBER, Assessor for the Sixth New-York District.

THE FUNDING BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Funding bill occupied the greater part of the brief session of the Senate to-day. Senator SHERMAN spoke at length and with much force upon the subject, and laid the foundation for a broad and intelligent discussion of the whole subject. There is no probability of very early action on the bill.

BONDED WHISKY.

A desperate effort was made by the Western whisky interest, this afternoon, in the House, to to secure the passage of a joint resolution extending the time for bonded whisky from one year to three years. Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, offered the resolution, as it is mainly in the interest of producers of fine whiskies in that State. Mr. HOOPER immediately moved to amend it by adding the proposed amendment of the Ways and Means Committee—to wit: that one cent per gallon be added to the tax for every month the spirits remain in bond over and beyond one year. Another amendment was moved at half a cent, and pending these motions the House adjourned; and the subject will come up as unfinished business to-morrow morning.

THE TARIFF—A JOKE.

A very practical tariff joke was perpetrated upon the Democrats in the House to-day by General SCHENCK, who offered as an abstract proposition a resolution favoring a tariff for revenue and incidental protection, which proved to be a *verbatim* copy of the tariff plank of the Democratic platform of 1868. The Democrats emphatically put their votes on record against it, while the Republicans, with few exceptions, voted in favor of it. When the roll call was nearly complete General SCHENCK pointed out the foregoing fact to his Democratic friends, who were completely nonplussed thereat. But they declined to stand by their professions of 1868, and to a man voted against the doctrine they then espoused, which is substantially the liberal Republican doctrine of to-day. The tariff proposition foreshadowed in these dispatches last night as being meditated by some of the Western Republicans, was not brought forward.

WHEN DID THE WAR CLOSE?

The Supreme Court to-day decided a point which has long been mooted, but never before legally determined. The point was brought up in several cotton cases, and was, in brief, "When did the war close?" The Court fixed it as the 17th day of August, 1866, that being the date of President JOHNSON's proclamation to that effect.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement will be issued to-morrow, as usual. At present it is impossible to say what will be the showing. The expenditures on account of pensions within the past few days have been very heavy, but the general indications favor a slight decrease.

THE GOLD PLOT.

Gen. GARFIELD this afternoon obtained leave to report at any time in regard to the gold panic investigation. He will therefore present the report to-morrow. The report is quite long, covering over seventy legal cap pages. Mr. COX also gave notice he would present views of the minority at the same time. It is understood that Mr. Cox is not going into the general subject, but will animadvert upon the refusal of the Committee to call the President and Mrs. Grant, and will contrast the Treasury policy of Mr. Boutwell in the matter of gold sales with that of Mr. McCulloch.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE AND ITS ABUSE.

The Postmaster-General to-day transmitted to the Senate a reply to a resolution relative to the blank petitions, &c., recently sent from that Department, asking the abolition of the franking privilege, and in regard to the transportation of free mail matter. The number sent out was 75,000, and of circulars 28,000. The total cost of both was $[illegible]499 66, which was defrayed by the office of the Congressional Printer. No attempt was made on the part of the Department to influence the views of Postmasters respecting the abolition of the privilege. They were simply requested to give citizens who were in favor of the measure an opportunity to so express themselves. The returns of the transportation of free mail matter are yet too incomplete to furnish the data called for by the resolution. He submits, however, a statement based upon such as have been received, which exhibit the following result from 454 post offices for January: Number of free letters sent, 666,901; postage thereon at the regular rates, $117,399 73; weight of free printed matter sent, 346,194 pounds; postage thereon at regular rates, $42,334 36; total cost of free matter sent from 454 post offices, $159,734 09. Full returns for January would probably have exceeded $200,000, or at the rate of $2,400,000 per annum. In response to the request to communicate to the Senate the facts on which the allegations of fraud and abuse in the exercise of the franking privilege were founded, the Postmaster-General says that even the comparatively small amount of free matter now returned to the Dead Letter Office discloses many cases of abuse, where books, papers and circulars, not printed by order of Congress, and even business and social circulars, have been transmitted under cover of a frank. In times of excited political campaigns the various parties have not hesitated to employ it to transmit whatever of printed matter they may have wished to disseminate. The practice has grown into a bad custom, which can only be abolished by repealing the privilege under which it finds shelter. The recent agitation for the repeal of the privilege has resulted in a large increase in the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes for the month of January, 1870, over the same month in 1869. This gain amounts to $311,332 50.

NOMINATION.

The following nomination was sent in to-day: James Veach, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Indiana.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate....Washington, Monday, Feb. 28.

The Vice-President presented resolutions of the Rhode Island and Virginia Legislatures—the former ratifying the Fourteenth, and the latter the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Johnston presented joint resolutions of the Virginia Legislature for a reduction of the tax on tobacco. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

PETITIONS.

Numerous petitions were presented for relief from political disabilities, for the abolition of the franking privilege and for compensation to Southern claimants for property taken by the United States officers.

THE CENSUS.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to amend the act providing for taking the census of the United States, providing penalties for non-compliance with the laws. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill provides that one instead of two copies of the original returns by the Assistant Marshals shall be made, to be transmitted to the Census Office at Washington before Aug. 15 next, and complete returns before Oct. 1. Also that the appointments of Assistant Marshals under the fourth section of the act of May 23, 1868, shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior.

FROM KANSAS TO THE GULF.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Ross to incorporate the Kansas, Indian Territory and Gulf Railroad Company, and to enable the Missouri, Fort Scott and Gulf, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company to unite and construct a single track through the Indian Territory to the Gulf.

Referred to the Committee on Territories.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to enforce the amendment to the Constitution declaring that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

It provides that any person hindering a citizen of the United States on any of these grounds from being registered or from voting, being voted for or holding office, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $300, and by imprisonment of not less than thirty days, nor more than one year. A refusal to register the name or to receive, count or give proper legal effect to the vote of any citizen under any pretence of race, color, &c., shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $4,000, and by imprisonment of not less than three calendar months nor more than two years. The United States District Courts are given exclusive jurisdiction in these cases and are required to enforce the law.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RIGHTS OF SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Howell offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to insert in all bills hereafter reported for grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads, a provision which will secure the rights of settlers to homesteads on said grants, and to require that the sales of such lands shall be made at the same price as the alternate sections of the Government lands, in order to promote the speedy occupation of said lands, and the rapid settlement of the sections of country in which they may be located, and to protect the people against the evils of a land monopoly. Mr. Howell said he would speak upon the resolution at the first opportunity; when it was laid over for the present.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of State to furnish any information in that Department as to what legislation is necessary to effect the administration of justice, and to protect American interests in China and Japan, and whether any funds have been received from those countries which can be applied to the erection of suitable legation buildings, court houses and jails; and that the Secretary be requested to make any recommendations on this subject he may deem proper.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Mr. Howard called up the joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage.

A debate ensued upon the amendment reported by the Committee on Pacific Railroads, as a means of making up deficiencies in the amount of lands granted by Congress to extend for ten miles on each side of the road the limits within which lands may be selected.

At 1 o'clock the bill was laid aside, and the Funding bill came up in order.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, then delivered a lengthy speech in explanation and support of the bill. The first six sections described the bonds into which the public debt was to be funded, and the agencies for disposing of the bonds. The seventh section looked to the reduction and ultimate payment of the public debt, not only the old but the new debt now created. The remainder of the bill consisted in important changes of our banking laws, requiring the banks to aid in the work of funding and making the system free. Referring to the history of the public debt, he said: "The great act of February, 1862, provided for the first time that United States notes should be a legal-tender in the payment of all debts, and should be convertable into bonds at the option of the holder. It was clearly the intention of this act to make the notes a legal-tender in payment of preëxisting debts. It was adopted solely because it was feared existing creditors would refuse to take them in payment of preëxisting debts. He referred to the subsequent enlargement of the legal tenders to three hundred millions, then to four hundred and fifty millions, and to the provision for a large amount of interest-bearing notes, which were not convertible into bonds. These were all revolutionary expedients growing out of the necessities of the war, and should have been abandoned the moment the war ended. In this connection, he said three legal errors were committed. The first was by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1864, in allowing the holders of seven-thirty bonds the option to convert them into five-twenty bonds; the second was by Mr. McCulloch as the war was closing in, continuing the option to the holders of seven-thirty bonds, and long after the war had closed in issuing seven hundred million dollars of these notes convertible into bonds; and the third was in the failure of Congress to promptly retrace its steps and restore to the legal-tender notes the right of conversion into bonds. The act of April 12, 1866, under which the great mass of our floating indebtedness was converted into gold bonds, was a great misfortune. In the then condition of the public debt the great mass of it might have been easily funded into ten-forty bonds, but under the authority of that act the whole of it was converted into the five-twenty bonds, postponing the time of their redemption several years.

Mr. Sherman then detailed the history of the different Funding bills, from April 9, 1866, until the present time, intimating that the protracted political struggle between Congress and the President prevented the adoption of much-needed financial measures. But the situation had now changed. The Legislative and Executive authorities were in harmony, while no doubt now existed of the payment of the bonds in gold. The difference between United States notes and gold had been reduced, and our five-twenty bonds were now almost on a par with specie, while but a slight margin existed between the market value of the ten forty bonds and gold and silver. It would be within our power to pay off more than one thousand millions of the debt within the present year. Under these favorable circumstances the Finance Committee had considered three plans: First—The bills formerly reported by it, and which were mainly based upon the adoption of the ten-forty five per cent. bonds. Second—The bill introduced by Mr. Sumner, which was an amplification of the Funding bill of last year, but in many respects more rapid in promoting specie payments. Third—The bill prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury. The seventh section of the bill redeemed the pledge of the United States by establishing a sinking fund of one per cent. on our whole indebtedness. Since the close of the war the Government had reduced the debt $303,000,000, and had paid $600,000,000 of unliquidated debt due at the close of the war, but not then ascertained or computed. This had all been paid out of surplus revenue. It was now our duty to make a permanent appropriation for the sinking fund before we reduce the taxes, and this bill supplies the best mode. In summing up he said: If the $1,200,000,000 were taken, it would be a reduction of our annual taxes of $18,000,000 of gold, representing, at five per cent., a capital of $360,000,000. The bill would result in the adoption of a policy of establishing the minimum to be applied to the payment of the public debt, thus enabling Congress to ascertain precisely the amount of taxes necessary. The public debt would be represented by an annuity of $150,000,000, which would pay every dollar of it within thirty years. Its tendency was to a return to specie payments. We now again restore to the United States note its quality of redeemability, of which it was deprived by the pressure of the war, so that while specie payments are suspended, the note will not fall in the market value below the value of your bonds. A mode of redemption and the limits of depreciation being fixed, we might hope soon to see these broken promises redeemed, and their place supplied with paper money convertible at pleasure into gold or silver. The bill would compel a reduction of the rate of interest on the capital employed in private enterprise. Then, too, it compelled the national banks to aid the Government by some sacrifices on their part, though this was voluntary with each bank. If bankers whose profits had been largely increased by the high premium on gold received by the Government would not now aid us to reduce our interest, let them take their money and try other investments. Others will gladly avail themselves of the privilege of buying these bonds, with the right to issue four-fifths of the amount in paper money upon their security.

In reply to a suggestion by Mr. Corbett relative to the proviso to the eighth section that not more than one-third of the bonds deposited by any bank as security shall be of the classes now authorized, on which the maximum rate of interest in four and a half or five per cent., Mr. Mr. Sherman said he had prepared an amendment as a substitute therefor.

The amendment merely changes the rates of interest upon the bonds referred to from four and a half or five per cent. to five or five and a half per cent.

Mr. Davis gave notice he would move to recommit the bill with instructions to the Committee.

At 3 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Morrill, of Maine—Further to prevent the undervaluation of imported merchandise.

By Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—To provide for the enforcement of judgments in the lawful money of the United States only; also to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect wrecked and abandoned property, &c.

By Mr. Jenckes—To regulate the Admiralty jurisdiction of the United States; also to regulate the Civil Service.

By Mr. Starkweather—To revive the shipbuilding and commercial interests.

By Mr. Reeves—In relation to exemption of farmers from the special tax as produce brokers.

By Mr. Jones, of North Carolina—For the relief of the citizens of North Carolina from political disabilities.

By Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana—To permit Louisiana agricultural scrip to be located on public lands in that State.

By Mr. Butler, of Tennessee—To amend the Revenue laws so as to relieve the people of the insurrectionary States.

By Mr. Boyd—Granting lands in aid of the La Clede and Fort Scott Railroad.

By Mr. Roots—To allow school trustees in Arkansas to enter lands for school purposes under the Homestead law.

By Mr. Loughridge—To allow an appeal from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court in certain cases.

By Mr. Sargent—To amend the act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sales of public lands; also, to provide for increased mail steamship service between California and China.

By Mr. Taffe—To aid in the construction of the Elkhorn Railroad in Nebraska.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO INTERNAL TAXATION.

The resolution offered last Monday by Mr. McCrary, declaring that section 4 of the act of March 31, 1868, exempting certain manufacturers from internal taxes, was not intended to embrace within its provisions, or to treat as manufacturers, pork packers, lard renderers or others engaged in smoking hams, curing meats, or others known as in the provision trade, and refunding the tax already collected, came up next in order, the question being on striking out the refunding clause. The clause was stricken out, and the resolution as amended was, on motion of Mr. Schenck, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Pomeroy offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the national banks organized since the 1st of April, 1869, the amount of their circulation, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Palmer offered a preamble and resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a general law authorizing the establishment of national banks, unrestricted in aggregate number and aggregate circulation, based on such an issue of United States bonds as shall induce the lowest possible reduction of the rate of interest. The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over till next Monday.

Mr. Loughridge offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for all the correspondence with Admiral Farragut relating to staff rank in the navy. Adopted.

REVENUE ON FOREIGN IMPORTS.

Mr. Spink, of Dakota, offered a resolution in favor of such tariff for revenues on foreign imports as will incidentally protect domestic manufactures, and without impairing the revenue, impose the least burdens upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Mr. Kelsey, of New-York, objected to the resolution as mere buncombe, of which the House had had enough.

The House, however, seconded the previous question by 76 to 44.

Mr. Wood moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived without division.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 103, nays 51.

As the vote was being taken the fact became known, and caused much amusement on the Republican side of the House, that while the Democrats generally were voting against the resolution, it had been copied *verbatim* from the National Democratic platform, adopted in New-York in July, 1868. The following is the text of the resolution:

Resolved, That the interests of the country require such tariff for revenue upon foreign imports as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS.

The Speaker presented the resignations of Mr. Golladay, of Kentucky, and Mr. Deweese, of North Carolina, who are understood to have been implicated in the matter of disposing of cadetships.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 1:45, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Mercur in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill. The massacre of the Piegan Indians by Colonel Baker's command was further discussed by Messrs. Stevenson, Cavanagh of Montana, Axtell Hoar, Woodward, McCormick of Arizona, Sargent, Chaves of New-Mexico, Voorhees, Wood and other members, Messrs. Stevenson, Cavanagh and McCormick defending the act.

Mr. Wilkinson did not believe that General Sheridan was responsible for the massacre. There was another officer standing between him and the Indians, and that was General Hancock.

Mr. Wood—General Hancock had nothing to do with it, as shown in the correspondence read here last Friday.

Mr. Cavanagh—General Hancock indorses the act.

Mr. Wood—Where is your evidence of that? General Hancock was only the medium of communication from General Sheridan, and was in no wise responsible for, nor did he indorse the act.

Mr. Wilkinson—General Sheridan first sent the order to General Sherman, and General Sherman indorsed it. Then General Sheridan forwarded it to General Hancock, and General Hancock forwarded it to Colonel Baker in Montana. The principle of the order was right. If we are to have war let it be war.

Mr. Bird—Who should be held responsible for the massacre?

Mr. Stevenson—The man who executed the order.

Mr. Wilkinson—If there was anything unmilitary done it was done by the officer in the field. General Sheridan is not responsible for it, and these acts reflecting upon him are unjust.

Mr. Stevenson replied to some remarks of Mr. Axtell in criticism of what he had said last Friday, and said that he only excused the gentleman for that attack on the ground of ignorance. The truth was that the Quaker's broadbrim had been assumed by certain gentlemen in the House for no other purpose than to attack General Sheridan. He would not give Phil. Sheridan, "Glorious Cavalry Phil.," for all the wild Indians between the Mississippi and the Pacific; and if there were a great many other people thrown in with the Indians, he still would not trade. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox did not regard the question as one of "broadbrims" or narrow brims, but as connected with civilization and decency.

The discussion showed so little signs of coming to a close that Mr. Sargent moved that the Committee rise, so that he might move in the House for an order to close the debate. Debate being closed, the House again went into Committee, and the Clerk proceeded with the reading of the bill. After progressing through thirty-four pages of the bill, the Committee rose.

SPIRITS IN BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Mr. Beck introduced a joint resolution to extend the time for withdrawal of distilled spirits from distillery bonded warehouses to three years from the date of entry.

Mr. Hooper offered a substitute imposing an additional tax of one cent per gallon for every month after the first year.

After debate Mr. Marshall suggested that the additional tax be half a cent a gallon per month.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Marshall's amendment, when a motion to adjourn was interposed. The motion was carried, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HENRY CHAUNCEY.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, which left Aspinwall on Feb. 19, reached this port yesterday. She brings the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Fred. Probst & Co.	$2,000	D. De Castro	$300
Well, Fargo & Co.	9,545	Strout Bros.	700
S. L. Isaacs & Asch.	900	Order	5,000
Total			$18,445

CENTRAL AMERICA.

United States of Colombia—The Ship Canal Treaty—Mortuary Record—Political and Sanitary Condition of the Isthmus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Colombia, Friday, Feb. 18, 1870.

Through a private source I am placed in receipt of late news from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, brought by the steamship *Australian*, which left Santa Martha on the 11th. The Ship Canal Treaty, which had been submitted to the President by General Hulbert, the United States Minister, was considered advantageous to the Colombians, and the President had signed it. There is no doubt, my informant says, of the approval of the President's action by Congress immediately upon their assembling. The members had all arrived at the capital, and their views on the subject were considered favorable. The health of the city was good and the country at peace....I have to announce the death of Mr. P. W. Fisher. He expired at 5 A. M. on the 12th inst. A native of the United States, born in Auburn, N. Y., he had resided here since 1854 and had accumulated a fortune. He had closed up his affairs in Panama and was to sail for San Francisco on the 14th, where he died suddenly of heart disease, leaving a wife and two children to mourn his loss....Political matters on the Isthmus are very quiet. The word "revolution" is seldom heard nowadays and it is hardly worth while to call attention to a subject which was but a short time ago about the only interesting topic for correspondents....The last two weeks have been remarkably rainy; the oldest inhabitant has never known anything akin to them. Notwithstanding this unseasonable weather, the health of the Isthmus is good....The United States steamship *Tuscarora* is still at Aspinwall (Colon.) All on board are well.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

The Nipsic at Aspinwall—Condition and Prospects of the Exploring Party—Projects of the Commander—Claims of Early Discoverers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Aspinwall, Colon, Colombia, }
Thursday, Feb. 17, 1870. }

The *Nipsic* came to anchor off Colon at about 6 P. M. on the 9th inst. Soon after leaving New-York some part of her machinery became disabled, and she came down under sail, making the passage in eighteen days. On the day following the arrival of our distinguished visitor a severe gale set in, the sea running so high that it was impossible for Captain Selfridge to communicate with the shore. One or two boats in attempting to get off were capsized, and one containing three men was upset, after getting quite a distance from the ship.

It was not until the morning of the 11th that the commander of the Darien Exploring Expedition could land, when he immediately took the cars for Panama. On arriving there he proceeded to the Presidential Palace, where his Excellency, President Correoso, received him with due honor, and treated him with the utmost cordiality. The preliminaries for the expedition to survey the Darien were soon arranged to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and Captain Selfridge returned to this city the next day. On the 13th instant, the United States Consuls of Panama and Aspinwall were received on board the *Nipsic* with all honor due to their position.

The President is disposed to render to the expedition all the assistance within his power, and will, if the case requires it, send a military force to the scene of the explorations. The impression that the Government of Panama is unfriendly to the United States Darien expedition is entirely erroneous. President Correoso has appointed Don Blas Arosemena, Postmaster of Colon, Commissioner for the Colombian Government. He will accompany the expedition across, making an official report of the route, and giving information to his Government as to the state of civilization found among the Indians of Darien. It is useless for me to repeat here the plans of the expedition; they are already familiar to your readers. Captain Selfridge is determined to lose no time, and he will push forward the explorations as rapidly as possible, working cautiously at the commencement, however, penetrating the first day a short distance only, allowing the men to return to the ship at night, and so proceed until a sufficient distance is made to establish a camp. He will then push on again returning at night to the camp until the men become familiar with their work, and the Indians get somewhat accustomed to the Yankees, when the explorers can move on with rapidity until they reach the rendezvous on the Pacific coast. The plan of telegraphic communication will be carried out as previously stated. Some fifty native laborers have been engaged at Porto Bello, whose business it will be to carry provisions, instruments, &c., but should it be found that passable mule paths can be formed a continuous supply of provisions will be kept up by means of asses, which can be obtained at Carthagena.

Much trouble is expected from the Indians, who have as yet known no conqueror; their poisoned arrows are very much to be dreaded. However, if they commence war upon any of the expeditions sent out, Captain Selfridge has a sufficient force at his command to make short work of the men of the forest. It is very doubtful about their being conciliated or bought with trinkets, as they have never yet been known to accept anything of the kind.

Some years ago an American citizen, the late Captain Hugg, claimed to have penetrated the Darien, and crossed twice to the Pacific, and it is said that he left papers containing very valuable information, with his daughter, concerning a short and feasible route for a ship canal, which papers are now in the possession of M. Arrivett, the French Consul, who, I understand, submitted a proposition to the commander of the Darien surveying expedition through Mr. Perry, the United States Consul at Colon, whereby he (the commander) should bind himself to pay over to Miss Hugg a certain amount, in case the information proved of value to the expedition, and if the route therein designated were selected for the canal; but Commander Selfridge having little faith in said papers, rejected the proposition *in toto*. As I write, 7 A. M., the *Nipsic* is steaming out of the bay, and flags are flying in honor of the departure of the Darien Surveying Expedition. Messrs. Sullivan and Mosman, of the United States Coast Survey, joined the *Nipsic* here, and Don Blas Arosemena, the Colombian Commissioner, is the guest of Captain Selfridge. The *Nipsic* will call at Porto Bello to take the native laborers on board and then proceed direct to Caledonia Bay.

As the subject of the present survey of the Darien by the United States is of such absorbing interest to your readers, I regret not having space to close this letter with an extract from a recent publication of M. Lucien de Puydt, a member of the Meteorological Society of France, who was sent out by the Colombian Canal Company of France, in 1864, to make a second attempt to find a route for the construction of a ship canal without tunnel or locks. This M. de Puydt claims to have secured in the vicinity of the proposed survey by the United States.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"LOST AT SEA" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Boucicault is not a very refreshing change after Robertson, even when he has the aid of so clever a constructor of stage dialogue as the present monarch of London burlesque. Beyond question the author of the "Octoroon" and "Formosa" is a consummate master of a certain kind of stage effect, and he has a talent for appropriation that sometimes soars almost to genius. But he is so tawdry, so stagy, and, except in his moments of highest inspiration, so intellectually commonplace, that his dramatic pabulum is apt to clog upon the taste, and to make us wish in its serving up for more matter and less art. "Lost at Sea" is a melodrama, filled with good "situations," and affording opportunities, especially towards the end, for some of the finest scenic effects we have seen. The chief engine in propelling the action is the not over novel device of the felonious substitution of one person for another—a gold-getting end. The sole variations on this familiar theme consist in the introduction, almost from the outset, of both the real hero and his criminal representative, and in the audience being intrusted with the secret of the whole sinister business throughout. There is a banker who, at the beginning of the play, is on the verge of ruin, and who long ago received some eighty thousand pounds from a depositor in India. This latter person is supposed to have been "lost at sea" on his way home to England in the packet *Bombay Castle*, but in fact he was miraculously preserved, and returned home to witness the devices of the plotters who use his name to carry out their scheme, and of course in the sequel to overwhelm the guilty with shame and ruin. Most of the characters are of the *genre* sort, and all are effective in their way, while none of their number is conspicuously impressive. Messrs. Fisher and Stoddart act the two villains of the drama, their relative situations being somewhat like those of *Robert Macaire* and *Jacques Strop*. Both performances are creditable, the one being distinguished for scoundrelly earnestness, and the other for compunctious humor. Mr. J. W. Wallack has an opportunity, as the hero, to exhibit those manly and robust characteristics that have made him deservedly so great a favorite. Miss Germon personates a sort of London *gamin*, and makes the most of her excellent chances for effect. Miss Madeline Henriques has a part in the line of domestic drama rather unlike what we have been accustomed most frequently to admire her in, but which she depicts with much sweetness and feeling; and she acquits herself in the particularly trying scene that closes the fourth act most admirably. It is proper to say that this scene is one of the most thrilling and realistic ever seen on the New-York stage, or, indeed, on any other. Here are real flames, real toppling masonry, real burning rafters, that fall at the climax with a sickening crash, for we know that human lives are at risk below or among them. The fire comes suddenly from some unknown, but shrewdly suspected, source—a single match or a cigar, may be—and so startles the senses as to have reminded us vividly of John Wilson's glowing antithesis:

> "Oh! Fire, he is a noble thing! The scots pipe gives him birth—
> And from the livid thunder-cloud he leaps alive on earth!"

This extraordinary stage picture would make the fortune of a much worse piece than "Lost at Sea," and the town is sure to crowd to see it for an indefinite time. Of course there will be critics to find in this striking realism a fresh proof of the decline of the drama; but it is hardly probable that the auditorium of Wallack's Theatre will furnish any corroboration of their Cassandra-like theories for many weeks to come. The truth is, it is a *real* fire and not an imitation of one, and its effect upon the densely crowded house was testified after their breathless enjoyment of the scene by deafening cheers. We have witnessed many conflagrations before now, and seen life snatched almost miraculously from destruction, but never have looked on a veritable in-catastrophe in which the spectators seemed more deeply excited or more charmed by critical rescue from the flames. What follows winds matters up appropriately enough, but the fire really ends the play, and no further effect worth mentioning is produced thereafter upon the mind.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Jay Cooke and the Northern Pacific Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of Saturday presents a letter from your special correspondent regarding the "breaking ground" on the Northern Pacific Railroad, in which letter Mr. Jay Cooke is styled the "Father of the Northern Pacific." Believing that honor should be given to whom it is due, I beg leave to state the facts. This Company was chartered in 1864, and its immense and valuable grants were donated in that year. Josiah Perham, of Boston, was the moving spirit in the enterprise, who, together with Thaddeus Stevens, Hon. George Briggs, member of Congress from New-York; Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, of Maine, and a member of Congress from Minnesota, were instrumental in securing this franchise from the Government. The first organization of the Company included Mr. Perham as President, Hon. Geo. Briggs as Vice-President, Israel S. Withington, of Boston, Treasurer, and Colonel W. S. Rowland as Commissioner. These gentlemen remained in control of the enterprise until January, 1866, when through the instrumentality of Colonel Rowland the control was passed to Hon. John Gregory Smith, of Vermont, who succeeded Mr. Perham as President; Hon. R. D. Rice, of Maine; Onslow Stearns, Governor of New-Hampshire; Geo. Stark, of New-Hampshire, and several gentlemen of Boston; and not until this year has Mr. Cooke become in any way connected with the Company. The first officers of the Company are all deceased except Colonel Rowland, who resigned his position some time since. That the connection of Mr. Cooke with the management of the Northern Pacific will aid vastly in the speedy construction of the road no one will doubt; but he must not be classed with those who from the beginning were the men who, in the face of great obstacles, successfully gave it birth and vitality. He will, beyond doubt, reap the harvest they sowed, and the nation will be indebted to him as well as them.

JUSTITIA.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 28, 1870.

Collector Bailey's Seizures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Evening Post* of Saturday stated that during his present seizures, Collector Bailey, in no case, removed any books from the premises of dealers in spirits. This statement is untrue. Business books and papers were removed from the offices of each of our firms between the 10th and 15th days of January. Books were also removed from the premises of other firms.

(Signed,) John Tracy & Co., No. 184 Pearl-street; Fleiss & Meyers, per Wm. M. Fleiss, Nos. 77 and 79 Broad-street; W. S. Miller & Co., No. 72 Broad-street; H. Webster & Co., No. 62 Broad-street and No. 22 Monroe-street; Jackson Riley, No. 17 Water-street.

In my case, books were removed on Feb. 14.

Geo. D. Bayand, No 19 Beaver-street.

New York, Monday, Feb. 28, 1870.

Another Watchman Supposed to Have Been Murdered.

The body of James Reardon, a night watchman in the employ of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, at the Iron Dock, in Hoboken, was found in the water last evening. Reardon had been missing from his home in South Eighth-street, in Jersey City, since Wednesday last, and suspicions of foul play were entertained, though no marks of violence were found upon his body. These suspicions have not been wholly dissipated by its discovery. He had waged incessant war upon the gang of dock thieves who infest the precinct he was deputed to watch. And these are known to have upon more than one occasion sworn vengeance upon him. When his body was taken from the water, the pockets of his pantaloons had been turned inside out. A pocket-book containing ten or twelve dollars, which he carried in the breast pocket of his coat, was, however, found with its contents intact. He is known to have been in the habit of walking over a narrow gang plank while going his rounds, and it is not improbable that he had made a misstep, or had been tripped into the water. One singular circumstance connected with his disappearance is that his assistant, though he had not seen him since 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, failed to report the fact until Saturday las. The inquest to be held by Coroner Crane, this morning, will probably help to clear up the mystery which at present surrounds his death. Deceased was 35 years of age and a single man.

GOLD STILL LOWER.

The Market Heavy and Still Declining—Another Exciting Day—The Price Falls to 115—No Efforts Made to Advance the Premium.

The gold excitement still continues unabated. The premium declines hourly, and operators seem to have abandoned all attempts to send it upwards. They appear satisfied to let it take its course, and are contented to make as much as they can of it while it is descending, at the same time watching for any outward influence which may possibly aid a "bull" movement. The market is very heavy, the rates for carrying are extremely light, and everything seems to indicate still lower rates than the present.

Before the Board opened yesterday gold was somewhat in demand at 117, but at 10 o'clock the rate had fallen to 116¾. From this point it dropped to ⅝ within six minutes, then fluctuated between ⅝ and ½ until 10:22, when ¼ was reached. The next minute it rose to 116, and in a few moments more had again fallen to 115⅞. At 11:20, 115¼ was again touched for an instant, and up the price went again to ⅝. From that time until 1:45 the rate fluctuated between 116⅜ and 115⅝, and then the price fell to 115¼. Immediately after this it was claimed by some of the members that 115 had been bid, and an appeal was made to the presiding officer to direct that that figure should be recorded. The excitement was so intense that some time elapsed before the attention of members could be secured sufficient to take a vote. It was decided, however, that 115¼ was the proper quotation, and the tumult was renewed. At 1:55 the price fell to 115, but remained at that figure for a moment only, when it rose to ¼, but then declined to ⅛, and then to 115. From this time until the adjournment of the Board at 3 o'clock the price fluctuated between 115 and 115¼, the market closing at the last-named figure. After gold touched 115 the excitement was greater than at any time last week, and the "ring" was crammed with operators, each seemingly anxious to realize on the amount on hand or to speculate while there was yet time for speculation. The announcement that the hour for adjournment had arrived did not interrupt the business for an instant, and the din was kept up until darkness dispersed the throng.

The business done yesterday was extensive, notwithstanding the fact that the fluctuations in the premium were confined to the fractions noted above. The brokers were earnest in the work before them, as if they were satisfied that the time for the prosecution of their business was about to be rather circumscribed. One broker, whose attendance at the Board has been constant during the past few years, and who is ever found at his post, is said to have changed a lot of $10,000, gold, twenty times yesterday, realizing at each change ⅛ per cent. He first bought at 116½ and then sold "short" at 116¼. He then bought again at 116⅜, and sold the moment it touched 116½. Very soon after he sold his "short" gold at 116¼, and thus traded in small amounts and at small profits nearly all day. Occasionally he left the "ring," and going to the loan market borrowed or loaned as he desired, and almost immediately thereafter would be seen again in the "ring" shouting and gesticulating as violently as any of his companions, who were doubtless dealing to the extent of tens and hundreds of thousands. If this gentleman realized at every turn of his gold, as was asserted, he must have made $250 by his day's work yesterday.

At times during the day there was a lull in the business, and neither buyers nor sellers seemed anxious. The scene would change, however, on the appearance of some prominent operator or by the offer to purchase or sell a large amount, and then the din would become almost deafening. The gallery of the Exchange was thronged all day, as it has been on previous days during the excitement, by persons evidently attracted by curiosity or from the want of a better place in which to lounge.

It is rather a singular coincidence that on the 28th of February, 1869, gold was sold at 131¾, and yesterday the premium was 115¼, a decline of more than one-half in one year. At this rate of decline the dawn of specie payments would not be far distant. Bets were offered, with no takers, yesterday that the premium would be 12 before the close of the week. The decline was gradual but certain all day, and well-informed brokers expressed the opinion that there was no hope of an advance unless one was influenced by the course of legislation.

If gold should go to 112 before the close of the week the business of the Gold Exchange will, it is thought, be practically closed, for then all that would be required for duties can be supplied by the Government or the "counter" brokers without having recourse to the open market. But it is not probable that those who have been in the practice of frequenting the Gold Exchange from day to day during so long a period, will be content to devote themselves to other pursuits immediately, but will continue to speculate as long as gold remains at a premium. When money can be made by fluctuations as low as one-eighth per cent., the temptation will be too great to withstand.

It may be remarked that "seats" in the Exchange are selling very low now, which indicates an excess of supply. The membership fee is $500, and "seats" have been sold as low as $100.

The first sales of gold at 115 was made by C. C. Parks, who disposed of $10,000 at that figure. It was reported yesterday afternoon that the heaviest houses in the street were selling and exerting other influences to "bear" the market.

The clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank, reported yesterday—embracing Saturday's business—were $71,848,000, making a total of $228,350,000 for the three days of last week.

The following table, showing the highest and lowest price of gold during August, 1862, may be useful for reference at this time:

	Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.
Aug. 1	115⅝	115¾	Aug. 16	114⅛	114⅝
Aug. 2	115	115⅛	Aug. 18	115⅛	115⅜
Aug. 4	114⅞	115	Aug. 19	114⅞	115⅛
Aug. 5	114⅜	114⅝	Aug. 20	115	115⅛
Aug. 6	114⅛	114¾	Aug. 21	115⅛	115⅞
Aug. 7	114	114⅜	Aug. 22	115⅛	116⅛
Aug. 8	112⅞	114	Aug. 23	115⅛	115⅞
Aug. 9	112⅞	112⅞	Aug. 25	115⅛	115¼
Aug. 11	112⅞	112⅞	Aug. 26	115⅛	115⅜
Aug. 12	113⅜	114⅛	Aug. 27	115⅜	115⅝
Aug. 13	114⅜	114⅝	Aug. 28	115⅛	115⅝
Aug. 14	115⅛	115⅞	Aug. 29	116	116
Aug. 15	114⅝	115⅛	Aug. 31	115⅝	115¾

Count Otta Von Bellow Arraigned.

This irrepressible personage, whose proud pretensions have recently brought him before the New-Jersey public, made his first appearance in Court yesterday. Since his arrest on Monday last he has been confined in the County Jail at Elizabeth, where he has been visited by hundreds of people wide awake to see a live "nobleman." The efforts of his wife—who, although proved to be deceived by the wiles of a reckless adventurer—was constant to him in his imprisonment, had been directed to his rescue from the penalties that were threatening him. Able counsel had been secured through the young lady's mediation, and when solicited to answer questions he invariably referred his interlocutors to his counsel, never failing, however, to pronounce the published stories of his operations "a tissue of falsehoods." Judge Green presided in the Union County Court of Special Sessions, at Elizabeth, yesterday, when the Count was brought up to answer the charge upon which he had been arrested. The complaint was made by Mr. Charles Conkey, the brother of the prisoner's wife. It set forth that the prisoner obtained, on the 30th of September last, goods and money amounting in value to $1,000 from the complainant by representing that he was the agent of Halleck & Spalding, bankers, of New-York. The prisoner, upon being arraigned by Prosecuting-Attorney Magie, pleaded "not guilty." He stated that he would be ready for trial on the 15th of March. He was then remanded to prison. Two warrants were subsequently served by Constable Marsh, of Westfield, charging the prisoner with other frauds. The warrants were issued by Justice Smalley upon the complaints of Mr. Charles Marsh and Mr. John S. Burhans. The former charges the Count with fraudulently obtaining $1,000; the latter fixes his losses at $2,800. Other warrants, it is stated, will be issued against the adventurer, so that when he comes to trial he will be likely to meet the entire congregation of his verdant victims.

Bold Confidence Game.

The notorious Patrick McDonald, who has been well known to the Police for some years as a swindler of emigrants and strangers, by selling them spurious tickets by ocean steamers, was last evening arrested, together with his partner, Jeddy Herrigan, for a bolder and more extensive fraud than he usually attempts.

Yesterday Francis Thiebauld and Joseph Broderick arrived in this City on the steamer *Henry Chauncey*, from San Francisco. They happened to drop into the den of McDonald, at No. 498 Washington-street, where they bought two tickets to Montreal, and would have escaped unharmed had not Thiebauld incautiously mentioned that Broderick had a draft for $2,500 on the Bank of North America which he wanted cashed. McDonald and Herrigan succeeded in getting possession of the draft, and were afterwards arrested. In McDonald's possession was found $1,660 in gold which he had obtained on the draft. It was subsequently discovered that he had sold the draft to J. B. Henroe, No. 206 Broadway, who says McDonald paid him a fair commission on the transaction. The missing $840 has not yet been recovered, and is supposed to be in the possession of a son of McDonald for whom the Police are seeking.

The prisoners were locked up in the Station House last night, and will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court this morning. The Police are, however, somewhat doubtful of their ability to make out a case against McDonald, as he had not consummated the fraud he had planned. He had, however, induced Broderick to agree to sell him the draft at a discount of $1,000 because of his false representations that payment of it had been refused, and Captain Petty determined to hold him upon this phase of the case.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

A Murderer Tried, Convicted and Sentenced on the Same Day—The Shooting of William Kiernan by John Purcell.

John Purcell was placed on trial for his life yesterday morning at the opening of the Court of General Sessions. He was charged with having murdered William Kiernan, on the 24th of May last, by shooting him with a pistol in Sheriff-street. The court room was compactly crowded by a partly respectable and partly vicious looking assemblage. Recorder Hackett presided on the occasion, the prosecution being conducted by District-Attorney Garvin. The accused sat near his counsel, ex-Judge Stuart. Although only 20 years of age, his face had the look of a person of greater maturity. It had a hard, vindictive expression, lustreless eyes, low forehead, and large cheek bones. It was such a face as is usually found on the habitual corner loafer. The deceased it is said was known to the Police as a butcher cart thief. There was very little difficulty in impaneling a jury to try the prisoner.

Joseph Denner, the first witness called for the prosecution, said that on the evening of the 24th of May he was passing No. 109 Sheriff-street; saw the prisoner and the deceased and five or six more standing there; Wm. Purcell, the brother of the prisoner, pulled off his coat and said he would fight anybody there; the prisoner then jumped up and said he would get hung for somebody there, and that moment he fired the pistol; the deceased turned round and hit young (William) Purcell before the shot was fired; I saw the prisoner point the pistol, which was a single barreled one, at Kiernan, who fell down; the prisoner started to run and I followed him into the Eleventh Ward Station House; I heard Kiernan died five minutes after he was shot.

Cross-examined—At half-past six o'clock in the evening William Purcell and a young man named Roby Day were going to fight; I told them they had better stop the business; I did not adjourn the fight till nine o'clock and had no bet on it.

Fritz Fibler testified that when he came to the scene of the disturbance John Purcell and William Kiernan were quarreling together; William Purcell said to Kiernan, "I'll fight you, you——" (applying a vile epithet); Kiernan struck William in the face and at that moment John Purcell shot Kiernan through the head; I saw the deceased dead an hour afterwards.

Dr. Beach described the wound inflicted on the deceased. Robert Curtis also gave some testimony of a not very important character.

Sergeant Thompson testified as follows: I was in charge of the Eleventh Precinct Station House when the shooting occurred; a little after nine o'clock John Purcell came running into the Station House, some citizens following him; he had a pistol in his hand; I ran from behind the desk and asked him what was the matter, seeing the excitement; somebody made a remark that he had shot a man; with that I saw the pistol and asked him if he would give it to me; he said, "Yes, Sergeant, I will give it to you;" I took it and laid it down on the desk; I then asked him if he had shot him, and he said, "Yes;" I asked him who he shot, and he said he shot Billy Kiernan, the hog thief; I asked him if he had killed him; he said, "If I have not I intended to; he licked me and my brother, and I meant to kill him;" with that an officer came in and I told him to go out and see if there was anybody connected with it, and if they were to bring them in; in the meantime I told Purcell to sit down by the window and I stood alongside of him; shortly afterwards a citizen came in and whispered and told me that Kiernan was dead; I walked over to Purcell and said, "You have succeeded in killing your man; Kiernan is dead;" he then jumped up and made the remark, "I am —— glad of it;" I told him it was a very foolish remark; he said that he could catch a rope and swing as good as any young fellow he ever saw; I do not think that he was under the influence of liquor at the time.

A number of witnesses were called for the defence, among them the prisoner's brother. They all asserted that Purcell was provoked beyond endurance by the deceased, and that he shot him in a moment of mental excitement. The prisoner took the stand in his own behalf and gave his version of the shooting. During his narration he admitted that he procured the pistol, a rusty one-barreled weapon, about ten minutes previous to the occurrence. At its conclusion the usual arguments and the charge of the Court were given. The jury, after having deliberated a little over an hour, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy. The District-Attorney then moved the immediate passing of sentence. Recorder Hackett said it was not in the power of the Court to impose any penalty but death in a case of murder of the first degree, and the recommendation of the jury was therefore for the Governor to act on and not for him. The prisoner, when asked what he had to say, spoke of the evidence for the prosecution as a pack of lies. He said he was under the influence of liquor at the time he was taken to the Station House, and his utterances then those of a drunken man. Sentence was then imposed by the Recorder, who fixed as the day for the execution of Purcell Friday, April 8. The announcement of the death penalty was the cause of considerable emotion on the part of Purcell. He was removed to the Tombs.

Graduating Exercises at the Twelfth-street School.

The Commencement exercises of the graduating class of girls' grammer school No. 47, in Twelfth-street, took place yesterday afternoon, four months sooner than usual. The advanced department of this school is about to be transferred to the new normal school established in this City, which is the reason of the breaking up of the former. Yesterday's exercises were of more than ordinary interest. On the platform were seated several members of the Board of Education and prominent citizens, and the room was crowded to overflowing. Mr. J. D. Oliver, presided, assisted by Mr. J. W. Fowler. After prayer by Rev. W. B. Anderson, D. D., the young ladies, dressed in their gayest attire, performed their various parts of the programme admirably. Miss Grace Van Dusen delivered the class valedictory, which was received with the applause it deserved. Then followed the presentation of diplomas and a speech by Hon. S. S. Randall, after which the graduates were addressed by Rev. Dr. Potter, who was humorous and happy in his remarks.

The closing addresses were made by J. W. Gerard, Esq., the veteran advocate and public school supporter, and E. L. Benedict, Esq., who for many years has been notably connected with the cause of education in this City. Mr. Gerard spoke with his customary vivacity and wit, and paid a high compliment to Miss Wadleigh, the Principal. No public school scholars or audience ever find his voice tiresome. The exercises closed with the singing of that charming chorus, "Angels, ever bright and fair."

The following are the names of the graduating class: Ida Albertus, Mary Emily Ambler, Kate Andoun, Anna Estelle Blauvelt, Mary M. Bryan, Isobel Camp, Kitty Chandler, Ella C. Dey, Emma M. Dunlap, Frances O. Edge, Mary L. Fisher, Millie F. Gardner, Isabella T. Holkins, Carrie Hughes, Mary Ida Hutton, Louie Hall, Cornelia A. Hogan, Eliza A. Kellogg, Helen A. Little, Helen R. McCreary, Joanna Mitchels, Susan Emily Miller, Lily Murray, Maggie Morrison, Nellie Patterson, Augusta M. Requa, Kate Dickens Stone, Josie P. Samuel, Adelaide F. Samuel, Laura Smith, Carrie F. Tower, Grace Van Dusen, Ada W. Ward, Elenore M. Ware, Jennie Wilds, Belle Wardle.

The Genuine Texan Liebig's Extract of Meat is the best and cheapest. A. Glanz, No. 194 William-st., Sole Agent.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The New-York Semi-Weekly Times, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

The Mordaunt Divorce Suit—A Verdict of Insanity; Mr. Lowe on the French Commercial Treaties; The French Republic—Napoleon and his Ministry Harmonious; The Conservative Press on the Proposed Reforms; The Carnival; The Roman Council; The English University Boat Race; The Steamer *City of Boston;* The Tory Leader in the British House of Lords; Spanish Politics—The Duke of Montpensier; The Cuban Insurgents' Account of the Winter Campaign; A Disastrous Spanish Failure; The Unarmed Cubans Clamorous to Attack; More Political Troubles in Mexico.

General Topics.

Railroad Developments in the Central West and in Georgia; The Air Line; Advance in Manufactures; Methodist Convention at Syracuse; The Battle Between the Crow and Sioux Indians; Starvation of Indians at Lake Superior; Terrible Railroad Accident in Mississippi—twenty-one persons killed; A Perilous Journey on Snow Shoes; Execution in Colorado; Details of the Burning of the Steamer Bueno; Early Life of Anson Burlingame; Remarkable Career of the Hungarian Noble, Agoston Haraszthy; The Rights of Passengers on Railroads; Heavy Bank Forgery; The San Francisco Earthquake; Robbery of the Hillsboro', Ohio, Bank; The Artist and his Picture; A Letter from John Stuart Mill on Chinese Immigration; Sport in California; Threatened Outrage on the Chinese in San Francisco; Fatal Results of a Family Feud; An Earthquake in Maine; A Valuable Railroad Mortgage.

Political Affairs.

The Spirit of Tennessee Democracy; Affairs at Albany; Proceedings of State Legislatures; An Appeal from Virginia for the Removal of the Test Oath; The New Constitution for Tennessee; The Woman in Council; The Red River Troubles—The New Bill of Rights; How Our Albany Legislators Make Money; Summary of the Proceedings of Congress; The Case of Mr. Whittemore.

Local Intelligence.

Large Meeting of Free Traders—Speeches of Messrs. Schultz, Wm. A. Butler, Bryant and others; Opening of the Broadway Tunnel; Resignation of the Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry; Hudson River Navigation; Payment of Pensions; New Railroads Proposed.

Agricultural.

Trees, Shrubs and Flowers for a Farmer's Garden; The Beef Market—Improvement of Texan and Cherokee Cattle; The Winter Wheat Plant.

Editorial Comments.

The Farmers and the Tariff—Mr. Carey's Blunders The Scheme of Postal Telegraphy; The Federal Government and the Canals—Mr. Bennett's Bill; Another Brazilian Bubble Burst—A Northwestern Mexican Republic; Reduction of Revenue Expenses; The Fall in Gold as Affecting Prices; What a Free Church Can Do; What should Follow Reconstruction; From the Mississippi to the Lakes; The Tennessee Democracy.

The Markets.

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The Semi-Weekly Times may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

The Ladies' Sorosis Club of New-York recently changed their discussions from woman's suffrage to Hair Preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yes, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that MAGNOLIA BALM overcame Sallowness, Rough Skin and Ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most distingue (Sorosian) and marble-like appearance, (dangerous to men, no doubt;) and that LYON'S KATHAIRON made the Hair grow thick, soft and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

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DIED.

BOURNE.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, Richard Allan, youngest son of Rev. S. and Susan K. Bourne, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Harlem Congregational Church, corner 2d-av. and 125th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CONDIT.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 26, 1870, Ichabod, eldest son of Joseph A. and Harriet N. Condit, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 5 Park Terrace, Orange, at 2 P. M.

COVELL.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 28, Mary Helen, youngest daughter of Dr. L. Covell.

Funeral services on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 23 East 17th-st.

COWLES.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, Silas H. Cowles, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner Chestnut and Magnolia avs., Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, March 1, at 10½ o'clock.

ENNIS.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, at Rahway, N. J., Mrs. Susan Ennis, aged 86 years, 3 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Tuesday,) March 1, from the residence of her son, Thomas W. Ennis, Rahway, at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Rahway Depot to meet the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

HAYDOCK.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 25, John Francis, son of James and Ann Eliza Haydock, in the 14th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, March 1, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 99 Barrow-st., New-York, without further notice.

JENKINS.—At his residence, 124th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Monday, Feb. 28, George W. Jenkins, aged 52 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place from St. Andrew's Church, corner 127th-st. and 4th-av., on Thursday afternoon, March 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., at 2¼ P. M. Returning leaves Harlem at 3:45 P. M.

LEESON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, after a protracted illness, Catherine, wife of Richard Leeson, in the 48th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, March 1, 1870, at 10 A. M., from St. Chrysostom Chapel, corner 39th-st. and 7th-av. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MANSFIELD.—On Friday, Feb. 25, after a lingering illness, John Mansfield, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sister, Mrs. Jane Samler, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 118 West 14th-st., on Tuesday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

McCOLLOGH.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, William McCollogh, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends, the teachers and scholars of St. Paul's Lutheran Sabbath School, the members, teachers and scholars of the Sabbath School of the Presbyterian Church in 55th-st., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church in 55th-st., near Lexington-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MILLS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 27, of pneumonia, Mrs. Esther, relict of the late Arden Mills, aged 79 years.

The funeral will take place from the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Hiram B. Littell, Montclair, on Wednesday, March 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from foot of Barclay-st., New-York.

PLAYLE.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, 1870, E. R. Playle, suddenly, in the 51st year of his age.

His relatives, and those of the family, also members of Lafayette Lodge No. 64, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 200 Court-st., Brooklyn, (opposite Douglass-st.,) on Tuesday, March 1, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

PLATT.—At Poughkeepsie, on Monday morning, Feb. 28, Angeline Platt, widow of the late Isaac J. Platt, in the 63d year of her age.

Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, March 2.

PYEWELL.—On Monday, Feb. 28, Martha, relict of Garret Pyewell, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, F. P. Schoals, are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, March 2, at 2 P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Edgar Baxter, No. 240 West 48th-st.

RIDGWAY.—At Cannes, France, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, Clara B., second daughter of Joseph and Mary Ridgway, of this City.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, March 1, at 12½ P. M., from the Church of the Messiah, corner of 34th-st. and Park-av.

RIGGS.—In Paris, on Saturday, Feb. 26, Mrs. Mary Ann, relict of Elisha Riggs.

ROBISON.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Friday evening, Feb. 25, of disease of the heart, Violet Bell, relict of the late Joseph Robison, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her son, J. B. I. Robison, No. 229 Mount Pleasant-av., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCOTT.—On Monday, Feb. 28, 1870, of congestion of the lungs, Frederic Rollin, infant son of James and Antoinette Scott.

THOMPSON.—On Friday, Feb. 25, at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Roberts, Philadelphia, Mrs. Mary Thompson, aged 66 years, relict of the late Wm. Thompson and formerly of the City of Brooklyn.

Her remains were interred in Mount Vernon Cemetery.

VAIL.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, at his residence, Plainfield, N. J., after a brief illness, Joseph W. Vail.

The funeral services will take place from his late residence, on Tuesday, March 1, at 2 o'clock. Friends wishing to attend the funeral will be met at the train leaving by New-Jersey Central Road, at 12 o'clock.

WELLS.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Feb. 27, Maggie, wife of Joshua R. Wells, aged 31 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 100 East 29th-st., corner of 4th-av., on Tuesday, March 1, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

WHITON.—At Aiken, S. C., on Friday morning, Feb. 25, Frederick L. Whiton, of the firm of Masury & Whiton, of New-York, in the 43d year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his partner, No. 72 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers, Augustus and Henry, are respectfully invited to attend.

WINTERTON.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 27, after a very brief illness of croup, Isabel Judson, eldest and beloved daughter of A. Judson and Isabel L. Winterton, in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 30 Grove-st., on Wednesday afternoon, March 2, at 4 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE VAN SAUN CASE.

Motion to Discharge Barr—Arguments of Counsel.

The case of VAN SAUN and WHEELER vs. BARR, came up before the Superior Court, Judge SPENCER, yesterday morning, on a motion to vacate the order of arrest issued against the defendant BARR. THOMAS D. ROBINSON and E. W. STOUGHTON appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Judge CURTIS and S. STEPHENS for the defendant. In addition to the affidavits already published, an affidavit was read on behalf of plaintiffs, made by one J. T. LEET, in which he swears that the JOSEPH DOWS referred to in defendant's affidavit is the same who had been previously convicted and imprisoned. In reply to this defendant's counsel put in a new affidavit, in which it was stated that LEET offered to DOWS $100, which he (LEET) said he could procure from VAN SAUN & CO., provided DOWS would withdraw his affidavit made on behalf of BARR, the defendant, and make affidavit in favor of VAN SAUN.

This affidavit was corroborated by the affidavit of one MARSHAL, and four others who swore that DOWS mentioned in this case was not the same DOWS mentioned in the copy of indictment and record of conviction served on the defendant. Judge CURTIS, in the opening argument on behalf of the motion to vacate, after having stated the fact, as already published, contended that the rule of law in such cases was, where all the affidavits which were before the Court when the order of arrest was granted were contradicted, the order should be vacated, and to this end he claimed the affidavits of the defendant to be overwhelming. It was, moreover, within the discretion of the Judge on a motion of this character to go into a partial trial of the case upon affidavits, and if the proof presented on behalf of the defendant were of such a nature that if produced before a Judge sitting at *nisi prius* with a jury he would direct a verdict for defendant, the order of arrest should be vacated on the same grounds. Judge CURTIS then submitted a number of authorities to sustain his position.

Mr. STOUGHTON argued in opposition to the motion. He argued substantially with Judge CURTIS on the rules of law applicable to the case, but claimed that the proofs submitted on behalf of the defendant were not sufficient to authorize the Court to vacate the order of arrest.

Judge SPENCER took the papers for further consideration, at the same time remarking that the case was one of considerable importance, involving some very nice questions, both of law and fact. He would read over the affidavits very carefully and accurately, and, while he did not intend to announce any decision at present, he would say that if from the proofs adduced in behalf of the defendant he became satisfied they established his innocence in contracting or undertaking to contract a debt with any fraudulent intent or deceit he would vacate the order of arrest. But if, on the other hand, he found that the case was such, from its peculiar nature, that it could not be taken out of the technical rule of practice, and he should therefore be obliged to be guided entirely by the decisions in regard to that rule of practice, he would refuse to discharge the defendant.

THE SHERIDAN MURDER.

The Prisoner Arraigned—He Pleads "Not Guilty."

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge INGRAHAM on the bench, yesterday morning, District-Attorney GARVIN arose and stated that in the case of JAMES SHERIDAN, under indictment for the murder of his wife, notice had been given to the prisoner's counsel, Mr. EDWIN JAMES, that his client would be arraigned at this time. Mr. JAMES was not present in Court, owing, as Mr. GARVIN supposed, to some mistake as to the hour of the opening of the Court. He would, therefore, ask that the prisoner be arraigned, and permitted to enter a plea of "not guilty," and then if, after consultation with his counsel, the prisoner should desire to withdraw his plea and enter another, he could have the privilege of doing so. Mr. VANDERVOORT, the Clerk, then ordered the prisoner to be placed at the bar, and having read the indictment, asked, "How say you, guilty or not guilty?" The prisoner hesitated, and looked considerably embarrassed, but finally said that, in the absence of his counsel, he scarcely knew how to answer.

District-Attorney GARVIN said he would ask the Court to enter a plea of "not guilty," and direct that the prisoner be remanded for trial. The plea of "not guilty" was entered accordingly, and the prisoner removed from Court in charge of an officer. SHERIDAN was respectably dressed, and bore the appearance of a hard-working, inoffensive man.

Quarrel Between Rival Telegraph Lines.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company have commenced a suit in the Supreme Court of this district against the Franklin Telegraph Company. It appears that the Atlantic and Pacific Company, in 1867, entered into an agreement with the Franklin Telegraph Company, to be terminated on three months' notice, by the terms of which the employes of the plaintiffs were to occupy a portion of the Franklin Company's office, the latter to receive the moneys coming into the office for the Atlantic Company, and pay over balances due to the other Company. The defendants were to divide the Western business to Chicago, equally with the plaintiffs and their former connections. In this action the plaintiffs complain that the defendants have not paid them in full, but that there is at least the sum of $3,000 now due to them. There is also a claim made to the effect that the business which ought to have been turned over to them has not been. There is the further allegation that the solvency of the Franklin Company is very doubtful. Hence the plaintiffs demand that the Franklin Company be restrained from violating the contract, and that a receiver of the receipts of the joint business be appointed.

On the part of the defendants it is claimed that up to December last everything was settled up except a few odd and casual claims; that during that month some difficulties arose on account of certain efforts which were made to effect a firmer and more substantial union with the Atlantic and Pacific Company; that an account was presented by the plaintiffs of $1,400, of which only $700 was acknowledged to be due by the defendants. Also, that this claim and the one for January last are now in litigation, and the plaintiffs have good security for all they can ever recover against the defendants. The defendants say furthermore that if their property were to be put up at auction, and a forced sale made, it would bring more than $11,000. The Court, after hearing argument, reserved the decision. For the plaintiffs, Mr. WHEELER; for the defendants, Mr. DUNCAN SMITH.

The September Gold "Corner."

In the case of HENRY CLEWS & Co. vs. WM. F. LIVERMORE & Co. yesterday, a motion was before the Superior Court on behalf of the defendants, to vacate an attachment granted against their property on an alleged claim of the plaintiffs, growing out of the gold transactions of September last. The motion to set aside the attachment was made on plaintiffs' papers whereon it had been granted. The Court held that no proper grounds existed for issuing the attachment, and accordingly granted the motion to vacate the same.

JOSEPH J. MARVIN for motion; D. W. GILLETT and IRA SHAFER opposed.

A New City Charter.

Some wag, yesterday, distributed copies of a new City Charter around the City Hall. Its principal provisions are that Messrs. M. NORTON and H. W. GENET shall hold all the offices and be specially exempted from the payment of taxes. One clause provides for bringing down persons from the State Prison at Sing Sing to vote at elections, they having a six months' leave of absence for that purpose. Office holders, once elected, are never to be interfered with. Their salaries are to be adjusted annually, each one receiving $10 for every ballot cast for him; ballots not cast are not to be counted. All State and Federal laws conflicting with the provisions of the charter are to be considered as annulled.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen did nothing yesterday beyond donating $8,185 to the New-York Juvenile Asylum to pay assessments, and pass resolutions for the paving of a number of streets with Belgian pavement. The Board adjourned to Friday.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, President REILLY in the chair.

A remonstrance bearing about 150 signatures was presented against the laying of the Stow foundation pavement in Fifteenth-street, between Fourth-avenue and East River. It was referred.

Resolutions were adopted directing the Croton Department to contract for the laying of the "Paul National" pavement in several up-town streets.

A quantity of routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

Recent Fires.

At 4:45 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the tenement house No. 222 East Broadway, in the rooms of BERNARD GINSBERG, on the third floor, doing a damage of $250 to furniture, and of $400 to the building, which is owned by F. WOLF. All the losses are covered by insurance.

At the same hour a fire occurred on the first floor of No. 32 Elizabeth-street, occupied by JOHN BLUM as a grocery, doing a damage of $200 to stock, and so far injuring the building, which is owned by ABRAM DAVIS, that $150 will be required for repairs; both stock and building are insured, the latter for $3,000 in the Relief

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

JAMES M. MILLER sold, at the Exchange yesterday the premises No. 82 Franklin-street, for $44,200. The lot is 25 feet by 100, and is at present occupied by a two-story brick house. The principal value of the property is, of course, due to its prospective availability for business purposes. The purchaser was Mr. THEODORE MARLINE. Mr. MILLER also disposed of two vacant lots on Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets. The two were sold together, subject to a mortgage of $3,000, and brought $3,550.

Mr. STANLEY DAY sold ten lots of land on the southwest corner of Avenue B and Eighty-second-street, which were all taken by the same bidder, Mr. M. NIZAR, for $2,500 each. Two of these lots front on the avenue and the others on Eighty-second-street.

WM. H. RAYNOR has sold two lots on the east side of Fifth-avenue, 50 feet south of Sixty-third-street, each 25x100, for $32,500 each; also reports the sale of two lots adjoining, south, each 25x100, for $35,000 each. All of these lots are to be improved this Spring with first-class brown-stone dwellings. Also reports the sale of five full lots, southwest corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, all fronting on the avenue, for $200,000.

The full lot on Fifth-avenue, west side, fifty feet south of Fifty-sixth-street, was sold by Mr. GRIFFITHS ROME yesterday for $40,000.

Five full lots were purchased by Mr. ROME from C. W. POILLON, on Fifth-avenue, west side, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, including the corner lot, for $200,000.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

House and lot No. 82 Franklin-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100	$44,200
2 lots, e. s. 4th-av., 50 ft. n. of 116th-st., 50.5x90	3,950

By Stanley Day.

2 lots, s. w. corner Avenue B and 82d-st., 51.2x98	$5,000
8 lots, s. s. 82d-st., 98 ft. w. of Avenue B, each 25x102.2, each	2,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Goerck-st., s. e. s., 60.11 ft. s. w. of Stanton-st., 23x59.10	$5,000
Pike-st., e. s., lot No. 268, map Rutgers' farm, 25x111.4, ½ part	1,000
Ridge-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100	33,000
38th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21x84	22,000
38th-st., s. s., 376.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	3,282
38th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	3,750
38th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 26.6x98.9	3,945
38th-st., n. s., 354.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 27x98.9	4,050
38th-st., n. s., 182 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	3,250
38th-st., n. s., 407.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 26.3x98.9	3,412
38th-st., n. s., 433.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., 13.6x98.9	1,755
38th-st., n. s., 132 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,750
39th-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,750
40th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	2,250
35th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,750
65th-st., s. s., 243.9 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x½ block, gore lot, adjoining	12,000
11th-st., s. s., 367.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 22.6x129.9	14,100
123d-st., n. s., 283.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21.8x100.11	7,950
130th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11	17,300
134th-st., s. s., 410 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11	6,000
1st-av., w. s., 51 ft. s. of 3d-st., 26x100	33,000
4th-av., e. s., 74.9 ft. s. of 35th-st., 24x105	44,000
9th-av., e. s., 52.7 ft. s. of 18th-st., 26.3x100	6,500

Leases Recorded.

2d-av., No. 579, store, &c., 3 years, per year	$1,140
8th-av., No. 851, 5 years, per year	3,000
8th-av., No. 853, 5 years. 2 years, per year	2,100
2 years, per year	2,200
1 year	2,300
10th-av. and 15th-st., n. e. corner, 75x150, from 1868, 8 years, per year	1,200
Watts-st., s. s., 52 ft. e. of West-st., 28x50, 10 years, per year	800
3d-av., entire front from 61st to 62d-st., 10 lots, 20.5x90, 20 years; for two corner lots, each per year, $1,200; for eight lots, each per year	800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 183.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100	$5,500
Downing-st., w. s., 348 ft. s. of Gates-av., 20x101.6	12,000
Dean-st., n. s., about 100 ft. w. of Rochester-av., 25x68.11	100
Elm-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Central-av., 50x100	925
Front and Jackson sts., n. e. corner, 100x75	22,500
Jackson-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Front-st., 324x100	
Imlay-st., s. e. s., 175 ft. n. e. of William-st., 17x90	2,500
Johnson-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Morrell-st., 25x100	3,000
Pulaski-st. and Lewis-av., s. w. corner, 75x100, irregular	3,600
President-st., s. s., 316.8 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 16.8x100	6,000
Ross-st., n. s., 38.9 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 19.4x62	5,200
Richardson-st., s. s., and centre line of Bushwick and Newtown pike continuation, 13 lots	2,000
Smith-st., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 20x80	9,000
Varet-st., n. s., lots Nos. 9 and 10, Burras' map, 58, streets not laid out on map, 25x147	500
Van Brunt-st., n. w. s., 260 ft. s. w. of Ewen-st., 25x90	1,000
Van Brunt-st., n. w. s., 96.10 ft. n. e. of William-st., 75.7x70	2,000
8th-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 40x75	2,200
11th-st., s. s., 188.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 56.3x100	2,000
14th-st., s. w. s., 272 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 50x100	5,500
17th-st., n. s. 170 ft. e. of 6th-av., 35x80	16,000
39th-st., s. s., 325 ft. west of 7th-av., 25x100	350
Chester-av. and Clementina-st., s. e. corner, 100x100	6,750
Clementina-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Chester-av., 300x100	
Tehama-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Chester-av., 300x100	
De Kalb and Lewis avs., n. w. corner, 50x104.8x71x54.1	2,500
Lafayette-av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	2,100
Portland-av., w. s., 72.3 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 91.1x15.3x5.10x8x100x23, q. c.	21,000
Stuyvesant-av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of Kosciusko-st., 60x100	2,500
New-Utrecht to Flatbush road and Currie-st., westerly corner, 302.4x100	1,600
New-Utrecht to Flatbush road and Washington-av., northerly corner, 302x100	1,600

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Main-st., n. s., lots Nos. 12 and 14, C. G. Storms' property, 100x150	$1,700
Turnpike road and private road, W. S. Van Duzer's, n. w. corner, 8x213	2,500

Mamaroneck.

Turnpike road, n. s., adjoining Eugene Farr's, 169x255	$4,000

Morrisania.

Denman-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Morris-av., 50x100	$800
Melrose-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Washington-av., 50x100	4,100

Mount Pleasant.

Clinton-st., w. s., lot No. 8, Beekmantown, 50x80	$1,250
Pleasantville to Chappequa Road, w. s., ½ acre	350

Westchester.

Barker-av., 300 ft. n. of Joralemen-st., 100x125	$500

White Plains.

Lexington-av., w. s., lots Nos. 9, 10 and 11, Fogg's property	$1,450

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Academy-st., s. s., adjoining Benj. Lucker's, 282.6x90	$6,000
Belleville-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 4th-av., 25x100	1,500
Bergen-st., e. s., 270 ft. s. of Court-st., 50x100	1,000
Monroe-st., e. s., 540 ft. from Mills-st., 25x200	500
Washington-st., w. s., 193 ft. s. of Spruce-st., 3x100	300

Clinton.

Bruen-av., w. s., 321 ft. s. of Spring-av., 50x144.4	$450

East Orange.

Harrison-st., w. s., R. Mesh's to A. Knight's, 62x420	$4,000

Orange.

Glebe-st., s. s., indefinite, 156.3x53.9x25x107	$4,800
Hurlbut-st., n. s., 5 ft. w. of J. Bank's, two lots, 50x125x89x123.10	5,000

Jersey City.

Lease Pavonia-av., corner Grove-st., 5 years, per year	$1,200

Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., w. s., 195 ft. n. of 8th-st., 45x100	$1,980

West Hoboken.

Chambers-st., s. s., lots Nos. 12, 13, 14, block No. 44	$5,650

Weehawken.

Niles-av., s. s., lots Nos. 8, 9, block No. 8, map Niles' property, 50x100	$450

Bergen.

Lot No. 11, block No. 15, map Claremont, 25x100	$1,700

Union.

Lot No. 908, block No. 16, map of Weehawken Land and Ferry Association, 25x100	$200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, $18,000, all improvements, No. 230 West 53d-st., half block from Broadway cars. Can be seen Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 to 12 M., by applying to Mr. SIMONSON, No. 304 West 52d-st., one block from house.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 686 AND 688 Lexington-av., two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., in complete order, and having all the modern improvements. Can be seen by applying at No. 688. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

CENTRAL PARK — LARGE MODERN brown-stone dwelling, (fine view,) for sale low or to lease. Large dwellings on Madison-av., 42d, 56th and 57th sts. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

STANLEY DAY HAS REMOVED TO No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement offices A and B. For real estate circular apply personally, or mailed upon receipt of stamp.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x98.9, on 24th-st., between Madison-square and 4th-av.; price $50,000. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLY LOCATED four-story brown-stone high-stoop house on West 37th-st., 21.6x60x98.9; in complete order, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on East 15th-st., 25x50x103.3; will be sold at a very reasonable price. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 44TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., a small, first-class brown-stone house, four story and basement, with under cellar. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house on 37th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE four-story brown-stone house No. 15 East 39th-st., with mirrors and gas fixtures. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE years, with covenants for renewals, the plot of ground now occupied by the North Dutch Church, being 108 feet on Fulton-st., 186 feet on Ann-st. and 110 feet 6 inches on William-st. For terms apply at the office of the Treasurer of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Room No. 6, No. 192 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—NO. 30 UNION-square; a four-story high-stoop extra-sized house. The house has been papered, painted and completely overhauled during the past few months; plumbing, roof, gutters, sewerage, &c., &c., all in order; gas fixtures throughout; has not been occupied since repaired and painted, and can be had on short notice, for three or five years, with good security. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE four-story high-stoop dwelling house No. 115 East 39th-st., near Park-av.; is in good order and ready for immediate use. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Brooklyn. The three-story attic, basement and sub-cellar freestone-front house No. 21 Elm-place, first street east of Hoyt, near City Hall; house 22.6x50 feet; lot 22.6x140 feet, including courtyard with two-story brick stable in the rear, on Fulton-place, which is 25 feet wide; large part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage; can be seen between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; will be sold cheap and separately if desired. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A first-class three-story brick house, high-stoop, brown-stone finish, basement, sub-cellar and extension; house 22x50; in perfect order, with all the modern conveniences; lot 22x145; garden and fruit; a very desirable location; very near all the ferries. Apply to WM. MORGAN, PLACE & CO., Nos. 60 William-st., New-York, and 45½ Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES

For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,

PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,

NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $7,500; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT Pittsfield, Mass., to Let or Lease.—The residence of the subscriber, situated on the Lenox road, about one mile south of the town of Pittsfield. The property comprises a large and commodious mansion house, in good repair, with water introduced on each floor, gardener's cottage, stable, coachhouse, icehouse, (filled,) barns, &c.; also, about 250 acres of arable pasture and wood land, including a beautiful lake of about 30 acres, well stocked with fish. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for salubrity and beauty of scenery, and is of easy access by direct railroad lines from New-York, Boston, Albany, &c. The whole property will be let or leased on moderate terms to a good tenant. Apply to J. R. MOREWOOD, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., (THE MOST elevated and healthful suburb of New-York, abounding with beautiful mountain views and fine drives,) a first-class dwelling house, about forty feet square, three stories, with two-story extension complete, with bathroom, water closets, hot and cold water, laundry, milkroom, furnace, range, butler's pantry, gas pipes, &c.; also carriage house and stable, with bedroom, icehouse, (filled with ice,) and cistern, and about two and a half acres of land; within a quarter of a mile of railroad station, and one hour from New-York; price, $25,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—A FINE FARM OF eighty-seven acres for sale, situated adjoining the town, within ten minutes' walk of the station. The dwelling contains thirteen rooms, is situated 200 feet from the road, with extensive lawn and drives. Large stables, very fine garden, and great abundance of fruit. Will let the house furnished for the Summer, with the privilege of buying.

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROS.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A NUMBER of beautiful residences, near the principal railroad depot, churches, market and business centre; beautifully located, and on high ground; ranging in price from $10,000 to $12,000. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MADISON, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—Real estate for sale, forty farms, 10 to 267 acres each; nine beautiful country seats, 3 to 12 acres each; village houses with gardens attached, beautiful sites for improvement, &c., &c. S. D. HUNTING, Real Estate Agent, near the depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, Westchester County, two beautiful cottages, delightfully situated, directly on the Sound, with splendid scenery and bathing; also, some unimproved property in the neighborhood. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 15 ACRES, in New-Jersey; good house, barn, &c.; plenty of fruit: horse, cow, pigs, fowl, wagons, harness, and all farm implements; price $3,500. Apply to GEORGE S. BRUSH, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A stone house, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information, apply to the owner at No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York.

STANLEY DAY HAS REMOVED TO No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement offices A and B. For real estate circular apply personally, or mailed upon receipt of stamp.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.

A commodious dwelling at New-Rochelle, near depot. Rent in board and furnished if desired.

A. LOCKWOOD,
No. 21 Mercer-st.

TO LET AT PATERSON, N. J., A large frame dwelling, containing fourteen or fifteen rooms, with stable and about three acres of lawn attached; gas and water in the house; situate on York-av., about fifteen minutes' walk from the depot; rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN J. BROWN, First National Bank, Paterson, N. J.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 208 Fulton-st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE PRICE, FIRST-class residences in the four-story brown-stone block upon Central Park, 5th-av. and 86th-st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st., where plans can be seen.

TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J.—A COTTAGE, containing 8 rooms, pleasantly located near depot; fifty minutes from New-York; fine garden; plenty of fruit; rent, $550. Apply to E. S. POUCHER, No. 378 Broadway, corner of White-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—A SPLENDID high-stoop brown stone house, elegantly furnished, painted and frescoed throughout, on 49th-st., near 6th-av., to a first-class tenant only; possession April 5. Apply at the store, No. 52 White-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP basement and under-cellar brick house, No. 237 East 35th-st., to let; all improvements; rent only $1,200; seen from 12 to 3. Apply to A. TURNBULL, No. 719 6th-av., corner of 41st-st.

TO LET—ON 22D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., A three-story high-stoop brick house; twelve rooms and modern improvements; 21x46x98; possession May 1. For terms and permit apply at store 376 Broadway.

STANLEY DAY HAS REMOVED TO No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement offices A and B. For real estate circular apply personally, or mailed upon receipt of stamp.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 83 GRAND-ST., TWO doors from Greene-st. Inquire at No. 317 Canal-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BETWEEN 14TH AND 30TH sts., 3d and 7th avs., a four-story brown-stone high-stoop house; rent not to exceed $2,500. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, 1870, THE STORE No. 6 State-st., now occupied as a flour store by Messrs. Isaac H. Reed & Co.; also, the dwelling house with twelve lots of land lying between Avenue B and the East River, and being the entire front on that river between 82d and 83d sts.; the house is supplied with gas and Croton water, has twenty-four rooms in it, and is now occupied by the Presbyterian Women's Aid Society. Apply at No. 32 East 10th-st., to GEO. JONES.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 75x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 586 Broadway before May 1.

STORES AND WHARF AT BROOKLYN to rent from 1st May next.—Five substantial brick stores, each 26¼ by 75 feet, corner Pearl and John sts., and the wharf from Pearl to Jay-st., together or separately, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

STANLEY DAY HAS REMOVED TO No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement offices A and B. For real estate circular apply personally, or mailed upon receipt of stamp.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS BASEMENT, 37 feet wide, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE TO RENT—IN 41ST-ST., NEAR 4th-av. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE, BARN AND FORTY-FIVE BUILDING LOTS, ON SAMUEL, CATHARINE AND ANN STS., IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., AT AUCTION, IN PARCELS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

EVERY LOT PUT UP WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, (Trinity Building,) No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

SAMUEL-ST.—Two-story and attic frame dwelling, filled in with brick, about 36x36, and plot of ground, on the northerly side of Samuel-st., adjoining the property of the Presbyterian Church on the west; pleasantly located. Also, a good barn, about 25x31. Good well and cistern on the premises.

SAMUEL, CATHARINE AND ANN STS.—About forty building plots, comprising about 1¼ city lots each, pleasantly located on said streets, and well calculated for immediate improvement.

This property is well located on high ground, in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, and only about 100 yards from the Southern Boulevard, affording an easy and pleasant drive to the City. Perfectly healthy, easy of access by the Harlem Railroad to Tremont or Fordham, from which it is distant less than one mile.

Stages from West Farms connect with the cars for New-York at Tremont. The site of the proposed depot of the Portchester Railroad is within half a mile of this property. This road will offer additional facility for communication with the City.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps of the property and full particulars can be had at the office of Messrs. HERRING & HALL, Morris-st., (near the railroad depot,) Tremont, or of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON SOUTHEAST CORNER OF AVENUE B AND 3D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Samuel White, deceased:

AVENUE B—The lease of lot, together with five three-story brick stores and dwellings thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Avenue B and 3d-st., known as Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 Avenue B. The lease will expire on 1st November, 1892; annual ground rent, $450. The property is now rented for about $4,000 per annum. Lot, 48x100 feet.

3D-ST.—The lease of lot, together with the three-story brick buildings on the front and rear thereof, situate on the south side of 3d-st., about 45 feet east of Avenue B, and known as No. 210 3d-st. Lot, 23 feet 8 inches by 100 feet. Lease expires on the 1st May, 1887. Ground rent, $300 per annum.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROMINENT BUSINESS CORNER ON CHATHAM-SQUARE AND GORES ON WORTH-ST., FRONTING THE SQUARE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Robert S. Luqueer, Executor:

CHATHAM-SQUARE—Southwesterly corner of Worth-st.; one of the most prominent on the square, being 22.3 on Chatham-st., 37.0½ on Worth-st., by 35.6¼ in depth.

WORTH-ST.—Two gores on the northerly side, 37.10 4-10 westerly from Chatham-square. These gores, though small, can be built upon and made to pay a handsome income, having privilege of building vaults to the curb line at a small expense.

Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON RIVINGTON AND ELIZABETH-STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of William Chamberlain, Esq., Executor of Christian Stamler, deceased.

RIVINGTON-ST.—The four two-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9 Rivington-st., on south side, 100 feet east of the Bowery.

ELIZABETH-ST.—The lot of land, No. 187 Elizabeth-st., on the westerly side, 253 feet northerly from Spring-st., 25x94 feet.

STEPHEN CAMBRELENG,
Attorney, No. 14 Wall-st.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND ELM STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of A. W. Leggett and D. D. Briggs, executors of Philip Briggs, deceased:

NORTHWEST CORNER FRANKLIN AND ELM STS.—The valuable lot, with the two-story brick, front and rear, building, known as No. 40 Franklin-st. and No. 76 Elm-st. Size of lot, 25 feet front, 28 feet rear by 80 feet in depth. Sale peremptory. Terms cash.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON WEST 15th-st., at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 15TH-ST.—The four first-class four-story brick houses and lots situate on the north side of West 15th-st., commencing 207 feet west of 7th-av., and known as Nos. 217, 219, 221 and 223 West 15th-st. The houses are 42 feet deep, have Philadelphia brick fronts and brown-stone trimmings, and contain all the modern improvements. To those wishing to obtain substantially-built and convenient houses, in a desirable location, this sale will offer a rare opportunity.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 219 WEST 24TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 24TH-ST.—The four-story brick and brown-stone English-basement house and lot, situate on the north side of West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., known as No. 219. The house is about 50 feet, and contains modern improvements and is in good order.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 507 AND 509 WEST 42D-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

WEST 42D-ST.—The two four-story brick houses and lots situate on the north side of West 42d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., and known as Nos. 507 and 509. Gas fixtures sold with the house. Lots each 16.8x100.5.

POSITIVE SALE OF CAR FACTORIES AND REAL ESTATE IN JERSEY CITY, N. J.

The subscribers, executors of the late Wm. Cummings, railroad car manufacturer, deceased, will offer for sale

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

on THURSDAY, the 17th day of March, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City, all of the car factories, machine shops, foundries and real estate of the deceased, consisting of fourteen city lots, each 25x100 feet, on the east side of Washington-st., and extending from Steuben to Morgan-st., in Jersey City, being convenient to railroads, depots and ferries, and well located and suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes. Sale peremptory; terms easy. Possession on the 1st day of May next.

THOMAS W. JAMES,
ISAAC J. VANDERBECK, } Executors.

Dated JERSEY CITY, Feb. 24, 1870.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—Auction sale, March 16, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.—The entire GROTON SOAPSTONE QUARRY, lands, mills, machinery, &c., in complete running order. For bill of particulars, see *Times* of March 1, or address J. F. WOOD, No. 32 Pemberton-square, Boston, Mass.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY and twenty-one vacant lots, in Brooklyn, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. The first-class three-story brick dwelling, No. 26 Lafayette-av., between Raymond and St. Felix sts., all the modern improvements; also, two-story and basement new brick house and lot on Heyward-st., between Lee and Marcy avs., all the modern improvements; also, on account of former purchaser, eleven valuable lots on the south side of Bergen-st., between 5th and Flatbush avs.; also, ten lots and gores on Bergen-st., between Classon and Franklin avs. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate.—Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises of the late William Shannon, deceased, at Union, opposite the tollgate on the Morris and Essex turnpike road, the real estate consisting of a good house and barn and about eight acres of choice land; one plot, containing nearly five acres, having a front of some 560 feet on the turnpike road, and has a fine building site. The property is two miles from Milburn Station, and one mile from Springfield. Terms made known on the day of sale. Conveyances will be at the Milburn Station to meet the 11:40 train from Barclay-st. Ferry, to convey persons to the sale and return.

HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, No. 76 Bowery.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1,

At 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, Washington-square, four-story brick house, No. 124 West 4th-st., next to Macdougal; 25x109; well constructed and in good order; terms favorable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

To the highest bidder, without reserve, on the premises, at GROTON, MASS.,

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

Weather fair or foul—No postponement.

The property consists of

AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SOAPSTONE QUARRY, and about NINE ACRES OF LAND, with 3 ten-ton derricks, worked by steam power; 2 of Hersey's 2½-inch rotary pumps, and apparatus and pipe for the same; also steam hoisting apparatus, drags, chains, and tools for working the quarry.

A SOAPSTONE MILL,

of wood, 80x80 feet, built in 1864-5, 20 feet posts, gravel roof, with two upright skylights, and divided into a sawing-room, 30x80; working-room, 25x80; finishing-room, 60x25, and office, 20x25 feet; with a room on the second floor, 80x25 feet. Also an engine and boiler house, built of brick, 45x25 feet, with gravel roof, and separated from the mill by a brick wall and an iron door, with brick chimney 80 feet by 11 feet base; sand house of wood, 40x16; 1 stone shed, 30x16; stable, 45x22 feet. Also carpenters' shop, 20x16 feet. These buildings are all thoroughly built and in good repair.

The MACHINERY consists of a stationary Corliss engine, built by Corliss Steam Engine Company, Providence, R. I., with 12-inch cylinder, 4-feet stroke, copper valve-rods, 12-feet pully, 24-inch face; a 19-feet by 42-inch tubular boiler, with iron furnace-front and stays, built by J. R. Robinson, Steam Engineer, Boston, and set under his patents. This boiler is made of ⅜-inch iron, double riveted. One copper steam condenser, steam trap, Robinson's Engine Pump, steam and heating pipe for the entire mill. The boiler, engine and all connected with the steam power are of the most thorough manufacture; and it may safely be warranted one of the best and most economical steam powers in the State, and is now in perfect running order. Water is supplied to the mill from two different reservoirs, through 600 feet of ¾-inch iron pipe, and the supply never fails.

Also four Gangs of Marble Saws, (Merriman's patent,) two 8-feet, one 10-feet and one 12-feet gang; one 12-feet rip saw, and one 8-feet do.; two upright saw mills for sawing stone; two grooving machines, one 6-feet and one 4-feet emery wheel, two circular saws and benches, one coring saw, one iron frame jig saw, one drill, one circular machine, one 42-inch Daniels' wood planer, one hydraulic press, 7x4 feet platen, with pumps of 350 tons pressure, built by the Rowell Machine Shop; three lines of shafting, 2, 3 and 4 inch, and above 70 feet each in length, with counter shafts and leather belting for the entire mill; one capstan for hoisting stone, five stone cars, and all the necessary tools for the practical manufacture of soapstone.

This Quarry is more favorably located for business than any other soapstone quarry in the country, it being the only quarry of soapstone in the United States located on a line of railroad. The soapstone from it can be shipped by side track, and via Groton Junction direct to all the various markets. The mill is situated alongside the quarry, and the stone is delivered from the bed of the quarry directly into the mill without further handling. The soapstone furnished by this quarry is the best for all uses in the country. Any person or company wishing to engage in a manufacturing business in connection with the soapstone business will find this a rare opportunity. Premises and property can be seen any day before the sale by applying to

JOHN F. WOOD,
No. 32 Pemberton-square, Boston,
Or to S. S. JACKSON, Auctioneer,
No. 15 Congress-st., Boston, Mass.

Five per cent. of the purchase money will be required at the sale. Trains on the Fitchburg Railroad leave Boston at 11 A. M., Fitchburg at 12:15 P. M., and connect at Groton Junction with trains on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad from Worcester at 11:15 A. M., Nashua at 12 M., and the Worcester and Nashua Railroad will stop to drop and take up passengers at the Quarry.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

4TH-AV.—2 lots southwest corner 119th-st.
AVENUE A—1 lot, east side, bet. 72d and 73d sts.
64TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, bet. 10th and 11th avs.
98TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, bet. 8th and 9th avs.
99TH-ST.—1 lot, south side, bet. 8th and 9th avs.
99TH-ST.—1 lot, south side, bet. 5th and Madison avs.
119TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, bet. 4th and 5th avs.
128TH-ST.—14 lots, north side, near New-av.
129TH-ST.—9 lots, south side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.
144TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, bet. 7th and 8th avs.
115TH-ST.—2 lots, 100 feet east of 2d-av.
73D-ST.—1 lot, north side, 100 feet west of 2d-av.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., referee, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-st., on the southeast corner of West-st.

Also, No. 71 Cortlandt-st.

Also, Nos. 164 and 166 Washington-st.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Sale without reservation.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, SOUTHERN BRANCH, NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.

Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the above-named Company, under date of Nov. 14, 1868, to secure the payment of the mortgage bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,300,000 acres of land.

We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the sale of lands embraced in said mortgage; that we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to the amount of $30,000 until and including the 31st day of March, 1870, at our office, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, City of New-York.

RUSSELL SAGE,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

FEB. 12, 1870.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870. }

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering the question of a sale of the property of the Company to the Maryland Coal Company, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 26 to March 8, 1870, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

H. CONRAD, President.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS.

DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.

Will pay the highest market rates for Mobile and Ohio Sterling and Interest Bonds; Second-Mortgage Bonds, past due, Coupons and Stock; Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Bonds; Columbia and Augusta City Bonds; Georgia Railroad Bonds and Stock; East Tennessee and Georgia Bonds; Memphis and Charleston First and Second Mortgage Bonds; Montgomery and West Point First Mortgage Bonds; Atlanta City 8 ₩ cent. Bonds; Savannah City 7s; Memphis City past due Coupons; Virginia Deferred Coupons.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 122 BOWERY AND NO. 260 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company will be held at the office, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1870. Polls open 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

LACKAWANA BUILDINGS,
OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the Company's office, Peoria, Ill., March 15, at 12 o'clock. The voting bond registry and stock books will be closed March 10, and reopened March 20. Per order.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 17 Wall-st., New-York,

AND

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1888. Interest payable semi-annually at the Bank of America, in this City. For sale by

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000

FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & CO.,

(MRS. V. C. WOODHULL. MRS. T. C. CLAFLIN.)

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 44 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and sell Gold, Government Bonds and Securities; Railway, Mining and Oil Stocks and Bonds; Bonds of any State, county or city, and will make liberal advances on same; will make collections on and issue certificates of deposit available in all parts of the Union. Will promptly attend to all mail or telegraphic communications.

Interest allowed on daily balances of depositors.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 28, 1870.

During the month of March, 1870, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold and offers of Bonds as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.

Thursday, March 3—One million dollars.
Thursday, March 17—One million dollars.
Thursday, March 31—One million dollars.
All on account of the Sinking Fund.

OFFERS OF BONDS.

Wednesday, March 2—One million dollars (Special Fund.)
Thursday, March 10—One million dollars (Sinking Fund.)
Wednesday, March 16—One million dollars (Special Fund.)
Thursday, March 24—One million dollars (Sinking Fund.)
Wednesday, March 30—One million dollars (Special Fund.)

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may at its option accept offers of bonds in excess of one million. Further particulars can be had at this office.

CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1870.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., to approve or reject a contract with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., March 1, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of March 11, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price

The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 50 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 455 miles. It is graded to the 487th mile post west from Kansas City. This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,500,419 27
Earnings from passengers and mail	717,521 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	7,909 65
Total	$2,225,850 11
Total expenses	1,386,180 02
Net earnings	$839,670 09

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold 382,745 acres of lands for $1,129,042 57, at an average price of $2 95 per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $246,950 22.

The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	$839,670 09
Profit from lands (net)	246,950 22
Total	$1,086,620 31

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 8. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order,

H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The coupons due March 1, 1870, on the ten per cent. income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New-York.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870. }

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 15th March, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Feb. 28, and opened on the morning of 16th March.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NO. 326 WALNUT-ST.,
Feb. 16, 1870. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a dividend of seventy-five cents a share was declared, payable upon the 1st of March.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th proximo.

JNO. H. WIESTLING, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1870. }

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company, due March 1, will be paid (less Government tax) at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 16, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, due March 1, 1870, will be paid less United States tax, on and after date, on presentation at the banking house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

LEWIS OWEN, President.

ROOM NO. 46 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Ebervale Coal Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, on and after March 5. Transfer books closed from March 1 to 7.

G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due MARCH 1, 1870, on the Ten Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid at their office, No. 45 Sears Building, Boston, on and after that date.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1870.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS of the European and North American Railway Company, due 1st March prox., will be paid in gold, free from Government tax, at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

N. WOODS, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.

Assets, $5,931,230 59.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of Government tax.

Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from that date.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.

ASSETS.......$1,657,397 31 | SURPLUS.....$139,094 77

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from that day, which is equal to 7 per cent. per annum.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE lot owners of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March, at 12½ o'clock, to receive the report of the Board of Trustees for the year 1869.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—ON ASH WEDNESDAY, THE 2D inst., there will be divine service at the Church of the Atonement, on Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., in the morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, with sermons at both services. Strangers are affectionately invited to attend.

PERSONAL.

PATRICK WARD IS ANXIOUS TO HEAR from his uncle, BERNARD WARD, who resided at Ardagh, Monaghan, Ireland, and supposed to be at present employed in a drapery establishment in New-York. Address PATRICK WARD, No. 14 Washington-st., City.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.........ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE.............DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT...SATURDAY, April 16

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2	Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17
Aleppo, Thursd'y, M'ch 3	Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23
Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9	Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24
Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10	China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30
Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16	Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris...........................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Mar. 5, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 8, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Mar. 12, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Mar. 19, 7 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Captain CUTTING..........March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN..........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD......Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.......April 6, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA.....March 5	AUSTRALIA....March 26
INDIA.........March 12	ANGLIA.........April 2
CAMBRIA.....March 19	BRITANNIA....April 9

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, March 5, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, March 12, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain COMSTOCK.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOMAS H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAM, March 10.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, March 17.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FLAG, Captain LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
B. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.
Commander LEWIS. Commander SIMMONS.
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.; (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 306 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION for the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.—Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, New-York. All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

PEW FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLY LOcated pew in centre aisle of Dr. Hall's Church on 5th-av. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of Westchester.—WILLIAM PERRY against LETITIA IDA JONES.—Summons to the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the Village of Tarrytown in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand one hundred and ten dollars and nineteen cents, with interest on $987 91 from April 9, 1868, and interest on $977 from Jan. 1, 1870, and interest on $145 28 from Feb. 5, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 5, 1870.
E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Tarrytown, N. Y.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County at White Plains, in said County, on the 8th day of February, 1870.—Dated Feb. 8, 1870.
E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

MEDICAL

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful to find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. B. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook; lately arrived from Dublin; has long and satisfactory testimonials for the faithful discharge of her duties, and reference for character to the first ladies in New-York. Address M. A. F., No. 242 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable industrious girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; will be found a competent, economical and reliable servant; best references; either City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting, or waiting, in a private family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 488 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., third floor.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman; is a thorough cook; understands meats, game, pastry, &c.; is a good baker; best City references; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO VERY good girls—one to cook, wash and iron, or assist in washing, the other as chambermaid, waiting, or assist in washing; together or separate; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND economical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 105 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 39 Park-av.; call at the basement door.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with excellent City references, a situation in the City or Brooklyn; does up linens in magnificent style, fluting and finery. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation for general housework; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 318 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO PROTestant girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing, both wishing a home together in a small family. To be seen for two days at No. 161 West 20th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as first-class cook; would have no objection to do coarse washing if required; first-class City reference. Call at No. 156 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., in the rear, in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced economical woman as first-class cook; has good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, a situation as chambermaid for a private family; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 Perry-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by an excellent servant; very obliging and a thorough laundress; French fluting and ladies' fine muslins done up in the best manner; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and can be well recommended by her last employer. Call at 299½ 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 174 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook and washwoman; good reference given from her last employer. Inquire all day at 120 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 678 2d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOman, Protestant, a situation as good cook and washer and ironer; City reference from last place. Can be seen at New-Haven Depot, 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT German girl, a place as chambermaid, waitress, nurse, seamstress, or for housework in a small family. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE, tidy, respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress; good City reference. Can be seen to-day, (Tuesday,) at No. 152 East 24th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced waitress; can take the place of a man; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 426 4th-av., one door from 29th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk. Apply for two days at No. 249 Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman: is a good cook and baker; best City reference. Call at No. 222 West 27th-st., second floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 220 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 308 West 14th-st. from 10 till 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 448 6th-av., Room 16.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, COPYING TO DO at home. Address F. C., Box No. 218 Post Office.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, with first-class references, wishes engagements by the day or week. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., may be found select servants in every capacity; servants for City or country.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS young Protestant German, who can speak English as well, a situation as coachman or gardener; has had ten years' experience in each capacity; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best reference from his last employer. Call on or address C. SCHULTZ, International Hotel, No. 242 William-st., or Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORough practical gardener; understands his business in all its branches; is anxious of meeting with some gentleman that wants a man of this description; understands laying out new places. Address H. H. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single Scotchman who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, including greenhouses, graperies, vegetable and flower gardening; can be highly recommended. Apply or address DONALD McKAY, for one week at seed store, No. 9 John-st., N.Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH married man as gardener; no children; understands the vegetable and fruit raising; no objection to taking care of a farm for which he is fully competent; well recommended from previous employers. Address J. M., Portchester, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man, no children; understands his business thoroughly in both branches; is reliable and will make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address T. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, who has a practical knowledge of everything belonging to the business, both under glass and out of doors; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address W. G., seed store, No. 876 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, (Scotch, one child,) who understands the proper care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies and the proper care of a gentleman's place; has good references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found useful and obliging; would take care of a small garden; can produce reference as to sobriety, honesty and capability. Address G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARDener by a German; single man; first-class gardener; understands his business in all its branches; best of references given. Call or address GARDENER, care W. C. Nelson & Bros., No. 43 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class gardener; thoroughly understands all branches belonging to the business; highly recommended. Address M. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or gardener and farmer by a married man who fully understands the business, and has had long experience; can give the best of reference. Address GARDENER, No. 71 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as vegetable gardener; long experience in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; well recommended from his last employers. Address for two days, J. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as gardener; is a good milker, and would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address R. N., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENer; is a married man; a Protestant; has no incumbrance; has nine years' experience in this country; has good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man with one child; understands his business; can give the best of City reference. Address J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL working farmer; thorough experience; capable of taking full charge. Address L. L. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant man having sixteen years' experience in this City; best of City reference. Address F. S., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable single young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom, careful driver, sober, honest and industrious; has good City references. Address L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who has had the best of practice for the last 16 years; is a good City driver; would go to the country; is a Protestant. Address W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in the country only, as groom; is a careful driver; will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has four years' reference from last place. Address G. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener; English; married; no incumbrance; understands arbor, floral and horticulture in all its various departments; has six and seven years' references. Address D. B., seed store, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; is a good groom and careful driver; is a good milker, and willing to make himself generally useful; has the best reference from his last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener; is not afraid of work; has good reference; is a Protestant. Address W. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or groom; no objection to go a short distance into the country; has good references. Address T. D., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal farmer capable of taking entire charge of a large farm, on Long Island, near the City. Inquire of Mr. SQUIRE, at No. 97 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHman, with best City reference, a situation as coachman and groom. Thoroughly understands his business. Address R. A., 110 West 48th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; has the best of reference, four years, from his last place for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. W., Box No. 204 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener, married, with family. Address Box No. 131 Post Office, Astoria, Long Island.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A NUMBER OF SUPERIOR French, English, American, Irish, German nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, and all good girls and women, suited in excellent situations at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, who thoroughly understands the culture and management of grapes under glass. Apply at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; must understand farming thoroughly; wife to do general housework; German preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, CHAMbermaid and a waitress, Protestants, with City references. Apply at No. 29 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS AT No. 20 West 22d-st. Apply between 9 and 11.

BOY WANTED—IN A SEED STORE, about 15 years of age; one who is honest and industrious; with good reference. Address Y. Z. E., stating compensation required, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. (Sale by order of the executors of the estate of Abram Ives, deceased.)

100 shares Continental National Bank, par 100.
100 shares Fourth National Bank, par 100.
50 shares National Bank of Commerce, par 100.
60 shares Metropolitan National Bank, par 100.
6 shares National Mechanics' Banking Association, par 50.
60 shares National Bank of the State of New-York, par 100.
120 shares Home Insurance Company, par 100.
20 shares National Park Bank, par 100.
50 shares Corn Exchange Bank, par 100.
18 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Hartford, par 100.
14 shares Meriden National Bank, par 25.
18 shares Mechanics' Bank of New-Haven, par 50.
14 shares Waterbury Bank, par 50.
54 shares New-Haven County Bank, par 10.
100 shares Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, par 100.
125 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, par 50.
522 shares Detroit Copper Company, par 25.
1,440 shares Holmes, Booth and Hayden Manufacturing Company, par 25.
280 shares Oakville Pin Company, (Waterbury,) par 25.
328 shares Waterbury Brass Company, (Waterbury,) par 25.
456 shares American Pin Company, (Waterbury,) par 25.
460 shares Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company, (New-Britain,) par 25.
240 shares Bridgeport Steamboat Company, par 25.
2,000 Bridgeport Steamboat Company's Bonds, $1,000 each.
$1,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Convertible Bond.

A. MASTERTON, P. J. HARRIOT, R. G. ROLSTON, } Executors.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.—Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE, BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 236 East 31st-st. HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, &c.—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood parlor suite in blue and gold figured brocatel, rosewood marble-top centre table, black-walnut corner etageres, decorated vase, bronze clock, gilt-frame oil paintings, lace window curtains, black-walnut bookcase, mahogany side and arm chairs in haircloth, black-walnut hall stand, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., carved black-walnut buffet, black-walnut extension table, black-walnut cane-seat chairs, china crockery, glass and silver-plated ware, black-walnut and gilt-frame engravings, &c., &c.; also kitchen furniture.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.— THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 1, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:
643 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River:
4,650 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
800 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Amelia Emma,* from Messina.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises. GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 24, 1870.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on MONDAY, March 28, 1870, at 12 M., at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, nine one-story frame buildings of the following dimensions:
One 20 feet wide by 37 feet deep.
One 18¾ feet wide by 62 feet deep.
One 15½ feet wide by 71½ feet deep.
Three 18 feet wide by 81 feet deep.
Three 18¾ feet wide by 78 feet deep.
The buildings must be removed within ten days after the sale.
Terms cash, in United States Treasury notes.
By order of Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster General.
By WILLIAM T. HOWELL, Brevet Major and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE.

MA OPENING STRAW GOODS CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CY
MA and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE CY
MA GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR- CY
MA NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND CY
MA STATIONERY, &c., CY
MA AT POPULAR PRICES. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

MILLINERY.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of the new and beautiful designs for the Spring Fashions, including the Metternich Cercie Shebet Mantle, Princess Walking Suit, and other recherche designs, on TUESDAY, March 1, at No. 838 Broadway.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.
All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms,
NOS. 139 AND 142 CENTRE-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NINTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, EDWIN BOOTH, as HAMLET.

NINTH HAMLET MATINEE, On SATURDAY, March 5, at 1.

Please take Notice—The Curtain rises precisely at 7¾.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, EMMA WALLER, as BIANCA, In Rev. H. H. Milman's Tragedy, in five acts, of FAZIO.

For the better accommodation of the public the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Reappearance of the great
ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE.
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
introducing a diversity of athletic feats,
GROUPINGS, PYRAMIDS, &c.,
BY THE CORPS OF ARABIAN ACROBATS.
Together with brilliant horsemanship by
PAULINE HINDLEY,
THE GREAT MELVILLE; R. STICKNEY.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under 10, 25 cents. To reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. LESTER WALLACK and his UNRIVALED COMPANY, for ONE NIGHT ONLY, WEDNESDAY, March 2, in Robertson's great Military Drama, OURS.
Box book now open.

BOWERY THEATRE.

First Night of Miss KATE FISHER. MAZEPPA. Miss Kate Fisher as Mazeppa. DUMB BELLE. FRIDAY, Benefit of Miss KATE FISHER. Matinee every SATURDAY.
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN lectures SUNDAY EVENING.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 Broadway.
Continued success of Herve's comic opera,
LE PETIT FAUST
LEON..MARGUERITE.
This opera is now running its second year in Paris.

THE READING

by Mr. GEO. VANDERHOFF, postponed from Feb. 15, will take place in the Young Men's Christian Association's Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, on which occasion Mrs. VANDENHOFF has kindly consented to read. Admission, 50 cts.; reserved seats, $1. For sale at Schirmer's, McFarland's, 947 Broadway, Ditson's, Pond's, and Pattison's under the hall.

LECTURES

PROF. B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS

Will lecture at Association Hall on FRIDAY EVENING. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, under the hall.

REV. H. M. GALLAHER WILL DEliver his new lecture entitled, "Put Money in Thy Purse," (never before delivered in New-York,) in Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., New-York, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, in place of JOHN G. SAXE. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Tickets issued for Mr. Saxe's lecture, and course tickets available for this lecture.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MASONIC.

THE MEMBERS OF LAFAYETTE Lodge No. 64, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held this TUESDAY, at 11 A. M., in lodge room, Booth's Building, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, E. R. Playle.
JOHN H. CLICKNER, Master.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLlege, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive pupils TUESDAY, March 1, at half prices. Writing classes reduced from $10 to $5; scholarships from $50 to $25. Day and evening. College, Booth's building. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

A GOOD BOARDING AND DAY school for sale on reasonable terms; a rare opportunity, and one which should not be missed. For further particulars address SCHOOL, Box No. 102 *Times* Office, New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AND Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President. Claverack, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INstitute, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term, commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

TEACHERS.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, (in which the advertiser is well versed,) Latin, and an elementary knowledge of Spanish and music, would be imparted by a lady graduate of large experience, and who is possessed of most satisfactory credentials; salary neither demanded nor expected, simply a home for a very brief period; preference given to the country. Failing to secure the above position, would assume the duties of visiting governess at a moderate remuneration. References unexceptionable. Address for one week H. ALLINGWORTH, Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CONducted under the name of CLARK & CO., at No. 710 Broadway, will be continued by CHARLES J. EAMES, as agent, at No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
CHARLES J. EAMES,
JOHN L. MAPES,
ISAAC L. PATTON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

WM. P. WESCOTT (MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges) and DAVID T. HOLLY have associated under the name and style of WESCOTT & HOLLY, for the purpose of transacting a general commission business in Stocks, Gold, &c.
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., 1st March, 1870.

THE FIRM OF GILLILAN & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1870. H. E. GILLILAN, T. T. PLATE.
H. E. GILLILAN will continue the FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKERAGE business and T. T. PLATE the GOLD BROKERAGE business at No. 52 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870.

THE FIRM OF CHASE, McCLURE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
LESLIE CHASE,
WM. McCLURE,
JOHN D. SCHULTZ, Jr.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE works, formerly No. 52 1st-av., now Nos. 217-223 West 51st-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles and wainscoting; latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.— Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING
EXCEPT SATURDAY,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1½ P. M.
Will be presented Dion Boucicault's and H. J. Byron's Drama, in five acts, of
LOST AT SEA,
Produced, after careful preparation, with New Scenery by H. Isherwood, G. Evans, J. Hillyard, and Assistants.
New Music.........arranged by.......Mr. Thomas Baker
New Appointments.........by.......Mr. James Timony
New Mechanical Effects.....by.............Mr. H. Butler
Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. HIELD, Mr. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DURAND, Mr. BOWEN, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS, Miss FOWLER, Miss CLAYTON, Miss JENNIE TIMONY.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
Act I.
Scene 1st.—Interior of Franklin's Villa at Acton.
Scene 2d.—Exterior of Jessop's Dispensary.
Scene 3d.—Jessop's Museum and Laboratory.
Act II.
The Villa at Acton.
Act III.
Scene 1st.—A Room in Jessop's House.
Scene 2d.—Street near the Bridge.
Scene 3d.—The Steamboat Pier at the foot of Hungerford Bridge.
Act IV.
Scene 1st.—Bank and Bank Parlor.
Scene 2d.—Room in Franklin's House.
Scene 3d.—Apartment in the Hotel.
Scene 4th.—Garret in Jessop's House.
Scene 5th.—Exterior of the Dispensary.
THE BURNING ATTIC!
Act V.
Drawing Room in Acton Villa.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
MASKS AND FACES.
In preparation, a new Comedy by Tom Taylor.
Also, two legitimate old Comedies that have not been acted for several years.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK.	THIRD WEEK.	THIRD WEEK.
GEO. L. FOX,	THE	HAMLET.
HAMLET.	GREATEST	GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX,	COMIC	HAMLET.
HAMLET.	SENSATION	GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX,	OF	HAMLET.
HAMLET.	THE AGE,	GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX,	PROCLAIMED	HAMLET,
HAMLET.	THE	GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX,	SUCCESS	HAMLET,
HAMLET.	OF	GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX,	THE SEASON.	HAMLET,
HAMLET.	EVERY EVENING.	GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX,	MATINEES	HAMLET,
HAMLET.	WED. AND SAT.	GEO. L. FOX.

Seats secured two weeks in advance, at the box office and at the Theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

SAMUEL P. WARREN,

ORGANIST OF GRACE CHURCH,
Kindly assisted by Miss MARIA BRAINARD, will give his sixth recital of
CLASSICAL ORGAN MUSIC,
At Association Hall,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 2.
Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 2½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY— A stated meeting of the Society will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock. ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

FREE EXHIBITION OF A SUPERB private collection of modern pictures at Barker's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's, which will be sold at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, March 3.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, MARCH 14TH.

PROF. B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS.
"SEE LECTURES."

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 16TH-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., will let a second-story front room, with small room attached, well furnished, and with all modern conveniences, to a gentleman of respectability, for $10 per week. Address J. R., Box No. 934 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED apartments, single or en suite; first-class house; private family; vicinity Fifth-av. Hotel; liberal prices required; references exchanged. Address H. P., Post Office Box No. 6,181.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house, located in 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family strictly private. Address, with name, S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife. Location between 23d and 42d sts.; east side preferred; full particulars desired. Address A. M. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, without board, to a gentleman, a handsomely-furnished bedroom on the second floor; locality convenient to hotels. Apply at 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, PARK-AV., 41st and 42d sts.—200 handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or singly; family restaurant, best and cheapest in the City.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A pleasant furnished front room, with board for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

TWO ROOMS TO LET ON THIRD FLOOR, with or without board. Apply at 74 Lexington-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, with nurse and infant, would like rooms, with board, in a private family or small boarding house, situated between 16th and 30th sts. and 5th and 2d avs.; references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 2,005 Post Office.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:
Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 28, 1868, Nos. 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.
One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1868, No. 99,383.
Three of £300 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 22,418, 20,991, 20,992.
One of £200, dated Aug. 11, 1869, No. 29,713.
One of £100, dated Sept. 10, 1869, No. 66,694.
Four of £50 each, dated Dec. 9, 1869, Nos. 26,513, 16,836, 31,571, 13,163.
Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 99,255, 92,140.
One of £10, dated Oct. 6, 1869, No. 60,634.
Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

$5,000 REWARD.

The Bar Association of the City of New-York hereby offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of the 12th inst., committed a murderous assault upon DORMAN B. EATON, Esq. Said reward to be payable only on conviction.
By order of the Executive Committee,
HENRY NICOLL, Chairman.
WM. G. CHOATE, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Feb. 23, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 23, 1870.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until noon of March 26, 1870, for the construction at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, of three (3) brick cisterns under ground, one to be 15 feet mean diameter and 12 feet deep, and two to be 15 feet mean diameter and 10 feet deep each.

These cisterns are to be located at such places as may be designated by the A. A. Q. M. at the post; are to be well and substantially constructed of first-class material, and must be provided with the necessary pumps, pipes, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office.

The work must be completed within thirty days after acceptance of bid.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The proposals will be indorsed "proposals for cisterns," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, A. Q. M. General.
WM. T. HOWELL, Brevet Major and Asst. Qr. M. U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1870, and until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the furniture required for Grammar School No. 34, situated on Broome-st., near Willett-st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH F. ELLERY,
RICHARD EVANS,
Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.
Dated FEB. 16, 1870.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.
M. B. LOCKWOOD, CHAS. E. CARPENTER, JOSEPH J. COOKE, } Water Commissioners.
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr.....................................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE.....................Manager and Treasurer
THE DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT
THE DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT
culminating in STANDING ROOM ONLY
THE NIGHTLY ANNOUNCEMENT
Houses literally packed to witness the
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
The most gorgeous, most elaborate and most successful spectacle of
ANCIENT OR MODERN TIMES,
witnessed during the past three weeks by over
98,000,
98,000.
SPECTACLE. BALLET. OPERA
SPECTACLE. BALLET. OPERA
DRAMA. PANTOMIME.
DRAMA. PANTOMIME.
ROZE. AJAX. BRUNETTI
ROZE. AJAX. BRUNETTI
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THE MARVEL OF THE AGE.
THE MARVEL OF THE AGE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad Ticket Office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.
THE REIGNING PARISIAN SENSATION.

FROU FROU.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
FROU FROU.
"The greatest success since Camille."—*Herald.*
"A brilliant picture of society."—*World.*
"Better acted than any play for years."—*Sun.*
"The best scenery of the N. Y. stage."—*Mercury.*
"It must go home to every heart."—*Times.*
"An exquisite comedy exquisitely given."—*Tribune.*
"Theatre so crowded that the musicians have vacated their seats, and ladies occupied them."—*Post.*
Third FROU FROU Matinee next Saturday at 2.
To accommodate suburban residents, Mr. DALY will give an extra "1 o'clock" Matinee of FROU FROU on Wednesday, March 9. Tickets now ready.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Managers...........JARRETT & PALMER
SECOND WEEK AND DECIDED SUCCESS OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Who will sustain the leading roles in Edmund Falconer's new and original three-act drama, entitled
INNISFALLEN;
OR,
THE MEN IN THE GAP.
The piece presented with a
SELECTED CAST, NEW SCENERY,
NEW MECHANISM, NEW COSTUMES,
NEW PROPERTIES, NEW MUSIC
and
TELBIN'S PANORAMA,
Imported expressly for this piece at a
VAST EXPENSE.
INNISFALLEN MATINEE, Saturday at 2 o'clock
Seats secured six days in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's. Broadway, corner 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
EVERY EVENING AT 8—DOMINICK MURRAY,
JOSEPHINE FIDDES. THE GOLDEN BUBBLE.
EVERY DAY AT 2,
FAUST, BLONDE TROUPE, LIVING WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISHES, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A CLARENCE, MADE BY Brewster, of Broome-st., three-fourth size, in good order. Inquire of RYERSON & BROWN, corner of University-place and 13th-st., where it has been placed on storage.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment, in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.
GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, ALEXANDER FREAR, HUGH SMITH, } Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1870, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, and will remain open until the 30th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.
GEO. H. ANDREWS,
W. H. KING,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
THOS. J. CREAMER,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUant to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN RAYNOR, late of the town of Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 9, 1869.
d14-law6mTu* HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of February, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM A. MEAD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAMON S. LATORRE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts. By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the sixth day of April, A. D., 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 3d December, 1869.
f22-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,628.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. GRAY and THOMAS H. PRATT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William E. Gray and Thomas H. Pratt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870.
GEO. L. INGRAHAM, Assignee,
f15-law3wTu* No. 54 William-st., New-York City.

NO. 2,593.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSHUA BAILEY, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy—Before Theodore B. Gates, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Joshua Bailey, of the town of Esopus, County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Esopus, the 7th day of Febuary, 1870.
f15-law3wTu* OSCAR AMES, Assignee.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Union Republican Association of the Second Assembly District met last evening at the Society's rooms, No. 458 Pearl-street. Some discussion took place in regard to the report on by-laws, and that of the Investigating Committee. Progress was reported, and after the passage of some unimportant resolutions and the addition of some new members, the Association adjourned.

A large and interesting meeting of the friends of temperance was held in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church last evening. Owing to the illness of Dr. CHAPIN'S father, he himself was unable to be present. Rev. Dr. TYNG made an able and beautiful address, during which he said that he believed the temperance cause to be an indispensable adjunct of Christianity. He did not care what orthodoxy went with intemperance, or what heterodoxy went with temperance, he would stand by the men who were with temperance. In closing he said, that "at threescore years and ten he had still strength to stand up for salvation and God's truth, for he believed in the solemn testimony of the New Testament, that 'no drunkard should inherit the Kingdom of Heaven.'" Rev. Dr. HALL followed with an earnest appeal for the cause, and the concluding remarks were made by Hon. HORACE GREELEY. W. E. DODGE presided.

The Seventeenth Ward Assembly District United Republican Association held their regular meeting in the wigwam last evening. Mere routine business was transacted. A petition to the House of Representatives against the absorption of the public lands of the State by railroads or other corporations was circulated for signatures, as was also a petition to the State Legislature praying for a repeal of that section of the act of 1868 which appropriated the excise moneys to the extent of over two hundred thousand dollars per annum for the benefit of sectarian schools. Both documents received numerous signatures before the meeting adjourned.

Publishers of books, magazines and newspapers are cautioned against a couple of genteel vagabonds who are going around among the publishers soliciting donations of books, papers, &c., to be sent to the Sandwich Islands for distribution at the various shipping stations. The principal represents that he is acting on behalf of Mr. DUNLAP, of Twenty-fourth-street Methodist Church, who, he says, is his brother-in-law. There is is no such person in that church as pastor, Superintendent of the Sunday School, or even a member of the church or congregation. They have met with some success as far as they have been traced, but they are swindlers, and benevolent people are warned against them.

The snow which commenced to fall at 9:40 o'clock on Sunday evening came down without intermission to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. From 4 to 7:20 P. M., either fine snow or misty rain fell at intervals. Depth of snow fallen, 1½ inches. Water produced, 3-10 of an inch. The thermometer showed 30° at 7 A. M., 34° at noon and 3 P. M., 36° at 6 P. M., 35° at 11 P. M. The height of the barometer at 7 A. M. was 29.50 inches; at noon and 3 P. M., 29.53; at 6 P. M., 29.62; at 11 P. M., 29.65. The wind at 7 A. M. was northwest; at noon and 6 P. M., southwest; at 11 P. M., west-southwest.

CHARLES CLARK, who was found dead in bed at No. 174 Hudson-street, on Saturday evening, appears now to have met his death through personal violence, sustained at the hands of persons as yet unknown. It was first supposed that the deceased fell down a short flight of stairs, but as the *post-mortem* examination by Dr. SHINE revealed the presence of two fractures of the skull and other marks, this theory is completely upset. An inquest will be held in a day or two, and the Police, meanwhile, will make investigations. The deceased was of intemperate habits, and had only recently returned from California.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, CHARLES MILLER, of No. 420 East Seventeenth-street, was charged with a serious assault upon MICHAEL CANTY, living at No. 433 East Seventeenth-street. The prosecutor testified that he held portion of a tenement house under the prisoner, and on yesterday morning the latter, without the slightest provocation, assaulted him with a hammer, battering his face to a fearful extent. The accused was held to bail in $500 to appear at the General Sessions.

Mr. JOHN SAVAGE delivered an able lecture on the life of the late General MICHAEL CORCORAN last evening, at the Cooper Institute, before a large audience. The lecturer mainly dwelt on CORCORAN'S connection with the incidents of the great civil war, his bravery in the field, his heroic devotion and self-sacrifice in imprisonment, his love for the land of his birth, and remarked that in his untimely death the Union cause lost one of its best supporters and Ireland her sincerest and most devoted son.

It having been resolved by the Board of Aldermen on the 21st ult., that First-avenue from Houston to Thirty-ninth-street be paved with the Robins excelsior pavement, a mass meeting was held by the property owners of the Avenue at No. 84 First-avenue yesterday afternoon, and resolutions were adopted opposing such action.

A meeting of the Social Science Club was held at Plimpton Hall last evening, when a paper was read by Mr. LAZARUS, in which the author undertook to prove the theory of transmigration of souls; also, that man is punished or rewarded on earth for his acts.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, ROBERT REGAN, PATRICK SMITH and JOHN COLEMAN, charged with breaking into the premises of JACOB WEINER, No. 343 East Eleventh-street on Monday morning, and stealing a quantity of mutton worth $15, were held to answer.

MARY C. WILKIN, of No. 26 Goerck-street, was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain and several articles of jewelry worth $85. She was committed for trial.

Coroner FLYNN will to-morrow commence his investigation into the cause of the explosion of DECKER & BROS'. boiler, which caused the death of GEORGE HUSSEY and CHARLES S. WRIGHT. The case would have been taken up yesterday had not an important witness absented himself.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at No. 36 First-avenue, over the remains of JOHN BURR, aged 19, who was drowned on Sunday while skating in a pond at Sixty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue. It was stated that two boys fell into the pond through some rotten ice, and were rescued by the deceased, though he lost his own life.

THOMAS KELLY, *alias* Coyle, aged 23, a convict in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, for petit larceny, died on Sunday evening suddenly. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

JAMES LEARY, a vagrant in the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, committed suicide on Sunday by drowning. The motive is not known. Coroner KEENAN was notified.

CHARLES J. ADAMS, of No. 87 Marion-street, caused the arrest of SAMUEL TRIPPLE, yesterday, on a charge of swindling him out of $85 for a worthless and diseased horse, which he had represented as sound. The prisoner was held for trial by Justice DOWLING at the Tombs.

The case of JOHN MERKLE, of No. 459 Tenth-avenue, who was beaten by unknown rowdies on the 2d ult., is not yet explained, though the Police have made several arrests on suspicion. Coroner KEENAN intends to hold an investigation to-day.

Ash-Wednesday services will be held tomorrow in St. Ann's Free Church, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for deaf mutes, and at 7:30 P. M. At the latter Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., will preach.

Mrs. VANDENHOFF will give, at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, this evening, the reading announced for Mr. VANDENHOFF on Feb. 15. The charity designed to be benefited by the reading should draw together a large audience.

The Greenhorn Association held its annual ball last evening at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. The arrangements were admirable, and the festivities were enjoyed with a thorough zest.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, JAMES DUFFY, a 'longshoreman residing at No. 13 Carroll-place, was charged at the instance of JEREMIAH O'CALLAGHAN with highway robbery. The prosecutor stated that as he was proceeding through Hudson-street on Saturday evening he was suddenly attacked by four men, one of whom was the prisoner, his pocket cut out, and his pocketbook, containing $20, stolen from him. The prisoner was held to answer in default of $1,000.

WILLIAM MENDER was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with feloniously assaulting CONRAD CARMAN on Saturday last. Upon the evidence of Dr. McLEAN, of Bellevue Hospital, who stated that the injured party was in a precarious condition, the prisoner was remanded to await the result.

FRANCIS PAOLO, an Italian, was discovered breaking into the premises of JOSEPH WILSON, No. 21 Mercer-street, on Sunday night, and attempting to steal several pieces of cornices and lead pipe, estimated at $200. He was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, and having pleaded guilty was committed for trial to the Court of General Sessions.

Three lottery and policy dealers were arrested yesterday on a charge made by Deputy Collector KOOP, of doing business without a license. They gave their names as GEORGE W. VAN VORST, of No. 26 Laurens-street and —— JOHNSON and ALEXANDER McGARRON, of No. 72 West Broadway. They were each held for examination by Commissioner SHIELDS.

The "Sisters of the Stranger" hold their regular monthly meeting this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in Room No. 45 Bible House. Reports of the work of the Society for the past month will be presented. The meeting is open to the public.

WM. McCANN, residing in Harlem, made a complaint in behalf of ELLEN McCANN, his wife, before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, setting forth that a person whom he supposed to be CHARLES HUGGINS, a clerk for FRANK B. SWIFT, on the 20th of February last represented to her that the money due her as a pension would be paid on the following Wednesday, and that she would have to give him the sum of $60 in order to collect the same. HUGGINS was arrested.

The delegates of the New-York section of the Northeastern Saengerbund met at the Steuben House last night. A committee was appointed to draw a musical programme for the singing festival of the Saengerbund in this City in 1871. Rules for the meetings of the delegates were adopted and then the meeting adjourned.

It is rumored that KIT BURNS has been partly converted, and takes great interest in the religious proceedings at his whilom rat-pit in Water-street.

Last night masquerade balls were given by the Beethoven Maennerchor, the Mozart Verein Society, the Social Reform Gesangverein, the Melowanen Society and the Liedertafel der Vereinigten Social Reformer Society.

At the annual meeting of the German society of this City for the aid of needy German immigrants, held last night at Liederkranz Hall, the following directors were reëlected: Messrs. Sigismund Kaufmann, Wm. Wallach, Chas. Rose, Thos. E. Buek, Chas. Hauselt, Fred. Schack, Wm. A. Schmitthenner.

BROOKLYN.

Coroner JONES and a jury held an inquest yesterday on the case of Mrs. BURHANS, aged 34, residing at No. 949 Eighth-avenue, New-York, who died on Sunday at No. 223 Navy-street, from the effects of a dose of Paris green, taken on the 21st inst. A verdict was returned of death from *laryngitis*, caused by taking Paris green while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

Yesterday morning, at 3:30 o'clock, an old woman of 58, called MARGARET CONNORS, was found dead in her bed, at No. 48 Butler-street. She had been drinking heavily for a week. Coroner WHITEHILL and a jury held an inquest and a verdict was returned of death from intoxication.

The Building Lot Association of this city, received, during the last week, subscriptions amounting to $1,277 80.

The case of the Post Office clerk, JUDSON, was, at the request of his counsel, adjourned till Thursday at 10 o'clock.

JAMES CASSIDY, the husband of the woman who lately died under the effects of chloroform at Long Island College Hospital, was, yesterday, brought before Justice WALSH on a charge of assault and battery on his wife the day before her death. He was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

MICHAEL BRENNAN, who discharged the pistol on Sunday at the boy DWYER, was discharged yesterday, as no one appeared against him.

WILLIAM S. TITUS, indicted for receiving stolen brushes, was, in the Court of Sessions yesterday, sentenced to four years eleven months and twenty-nine days in State Prison.

Prospect Park was visited during the past week by 38,982 persons, and on Sunday by 3,222.

The new code of fire signals was successfully tested yesterday afternoon. Its operation begun at 12 o'clock last night.

The *Wilmington*, a coasting steamer, was seized by the United States Marshal yesterday morning, at Babylon, L. I., on a penalty for nonrenewal of license.

A woman named ELLEN GILLMORE, belonging to New-York, who was undergoing a sentence of twenty-nine days for intoxication, died yesterday in the County Jail of double pneumonia.

The United States dispatch boat *Laydon*, Captain SANBORN, arrived at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday at the Navy Yard, from Boston, Mass. She had two great steam launches on board for the *Colorado*, which will not leave before the 15th of this month.

Justice WALSH had before him yesterday a Mr. J. G. RUTHER who is charged with usury by Mr. B. M. FARNHAM, of 276 Warren-street. It seems that RUTHER discounted a four months' bill of $100 for the complainant and charged him $12 interest on it. The case was adjourned till Saturday.

Yesterday evening the Caledonian Club held their fourth annual ball in the Academy of Music. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, conspicuous among which was the ancient royal standard of Scotland. The canny Scots mustered in force, with a due intermixture of the fair sex. A large proportion of the males were dressed in the "garb of old Gaul," and with waving tartans and sparkling cairngorms made a brilliant appearance. Everything passed off pleasantly.

NEW-JERSEY.

For some time past the citizens of Trenton have manifested a great desire to have the bars in the Delaware River, between Trenton and Bordentown, removed, and thus allow vessels of moderate tonnage to come up and land freight at docks in the lower part of the city. Petitions have been forwarded to the district representative in Congress, Mr. HAIGHT, by Mr. LIVINGSTON, President of the Board of Trade, together with many letters. At a meeting of a committee of citizens, appointed for the purpose, a resolution was adopted asking Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum for the accomplishment of the object.

JOHN O'SULLIVAN, a constable of Hudson County, was arrested on Saturday last on a warrant issued by Justice CHAMBERS, charged with committing an atrocious assault on two girls at whose house he went to serve a distress warrant. O'SULLIVAN denies the charge, and says the women assaulted him with scissors while he was performing his duty.

CORNELIUS REARDON, a watchman at the Morris Canal dock, has been missing since last Wednesday morning. He was a man of sober and steady habits, five feet seven inches in height, about 35 years of age, bald-headed and wore a brown goatee. His family entertain fears that he has been killed.

In the County Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, JAMES and THOMAS LONGRAW were sentenced to the State Prison for arson, the former for five years and the latter for one year.

The fiftieth anniversary celebration of the wedding of Judge NAAR, proprietor of the *True American*, took place last evening at his residence in Trenton. Two thousand invitations had been issued, and a very large assemblage was in attendance. The Governor and staff, and many representatives of the legislative body, as well as a large number of editors and other distinguished persons from all parts of the State, were present.

A large meeting of the colored citizens of Newark was held last night, to make arrangements for a proper celebration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. It was decided to have a grand parade during the day, and to engage the Opera House for the evening, when addresses will be delivered by Professor J. MERCER LANGSTON, of Howard University, Washington, and several local colored orators.

A permanent organization of Police Commissioners for Newark was effected last evening, and Colonel JAMES PECKERELL was elected Chief of Police. Mr. SMALLEY, after the election, withdrew from the Board, and his successor will be appointed in a few days. The rank and file are on the anxious seat, inasmuch as this election will, for political reasons, necessitate a complete change in the Department, which change, however, will be gradual.

The North Hudson County Railroad was yesterday fined $50 for having salted the snow upon its track for the purpose of melting it.

Amateur Footpads in Brooklyn.

Late on Sunday evening a man was arrested, who gave his name as ANTHONY CAMPBELL, charged with highway robbery on Union-avenue, near Broadway. Two Germans, named ANDREW GOLPPNER and EMILE RICKARDS, state that, while walking along that thoroughfare, they were accosted by the prisoner and another, who made a peremptory demand for the money and any other valuables which they had in their possession. GOLPPNER made discretion the better part of valor, and took to his heels, leaving RICKARDS to treat with the enemy. Yielding to superior numbers, the latter promptly delivered up the currency, amounting to about twelve shillings, which he had in his pockets. This transfer having been completed, the pair of marauders started in pursuit of GOLPPNER, and brought him to terms by knocking him down and rifling his pockets, whence they extracted $2 and a silver watch. The victim shouted lustily during the operation, and brought the proprietor of the Turn Hall, Boerum-street, and sundry citizens to his assistance. CAMPBELL was secured, while his coadjutor made off with the spoils. The nose of Mr. GOLPPNER exhibits a token of the fray, in the shape of a pretty severe wound, inflicted by the teeth of one of his assailants. The prisoner, CAMPBELL, denies any knowledge of the transaction, but has been committed, to await examination this day week, efforts being meanwhile made to secure his alleged confederate.

Important Police Transfers.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday it was ordered that the following transfers be made: Captain THOMAS W. THORNE, of the Twenty-first Precinct, to the Twenty-sixth Precinct, (City Hall,) and Captain JAMES GREER from the Twenty-sixth Precinct to the Twenty-first; also, Sergeants HENRY A. HUDSON from the Eighth Precinct to the Third; THEODORE BUMSTEAD, from the Third Precinct to the Eighth, and JAMES LONSDALE, from the Fifty-first Precinct to the First. The following Roundsmen were transferred: BENSON H. LENT, from the Eleventh Precinct to the Twelfth; EDWARD J. LACEY, from the Twelfth Precinct to the Eleventh; JOHN McGLOIN, from the Tenth Precinct to the Twentieth, and THOMAS J. WESTERMAN, from the Twentieth Precinct to the Tenth. A number of patrolmen were also transferred.

A Nineteenth Ward Desperado.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday JAS COLLINS, a young vagrant of the worst character, was arraigned. He was detected by Officer DALBEC in the act of stealing a valuable horse blanket, the property of Mr. GEO. BROWN, of No. 1,516 Broadway. The young scamp ran off when he saw the officer, and was captured after a long chase. He was very sullen, and growled out that if he had had his pistol about him the officer would never have arrested him, as he would have sent a bullet through his carcase. He was brought before Justice COULTER and fully committed for trial.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Reorganization of the Court—Meeting of the Board of Police Justices—Appointment of a Clerk.

The Court of Special Sessions has been reorganized under the provisions of the new law, giving the entire Board control of the Court. Hereafter there will be three Magistrates on the Bench instead of two, as formerly.

The Board of Police Justices met yesterday afternoon, by special appointment, at 1 o'clock, in the Clerk's office of the Special Sessions, at the Tombs. There were present Justices Dowling, Bixby, Cox, Scott, Coulter, Hogan, McQuade and Ledwith. Justice DOWLING presided, and Mr. MICHAEL SHANDLEY acted as clerk to the Board.

The first business offered was the following resolution, presented by Justice HOGAN:

Resolved, That a Committee of three Justices be appointed to prepare assignments, rules and regulations for the government of the Court of Special Sessions of the peace, in and for the City and County of New-York, and that said Committee be requested to report at the next regular meeting of this Board; the rules of the late Court to remain in force until the adoption of such rules.

Justice LEDWITH moved as an amendment, that the part of the resolution in regard to assignments be reported forthwith. Carried.

The Chair appointed Justices HOGAN, LEDWITH and BIXBY as a Committee to make such assignments.

A recess of twenty minutes was then had, after which the Committee returned and reported as follows, through Justice HOGAN:

The Committee on Assignments beg leave to make the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Police Justices of the City of New-York:

The undersigned Committee, appointed for the purpose of making assignments of Justices of Police to hold the several terms of the Court of Special Sessions of the peace for the City and County of New-York, respectfully report for the consideration of the Board the following assignments of Justices to hold and preside at said Court of Special Sessions for the year 1870, the Justice first named to be the Presiding Justice for the month for which he is so assigned.

March—Justices Hogan, Scott and McQuade. April—Justices Ledwith, Dowling and Bixby. May—Justices Shandley, Cox and Coulter. June—Justices Scott, Hogan and McQuade. July—Justices Dowling, Bixby and Ledwith. August—Justices Cox, Coulter and Shandley. September—Justices McQuade, Scott and Hogan. October—Justices Bixby, Ledwith and Dowling. November—Justices Coulter, Shandley and Cox. December—Justices Hogan, Scott and McQuade.

Justice COX moved that the resolution be adopted, which was carried.

Justice LEDWITH said: There is a very important matter which this Board should consider at this meeting, that is, to ascertain the amount of business to come before it to-morrow. I therefore move that a Committee of two be appointed to ascertain the number of cases which will be on the calendar to-morrow, and it will require speedy action.

Justice HOGAN seconded the motion, which was carried.

Justices LEDWITH and SCOTT were appointed such Committee, and after an absence of a few moments they returned, and reported that they had been informed through the Clerk, Mr. JOHNSON, that there were thirty-nine cases on the calendar to be disposed of.

Justice SCOTT moved that the Board proceed to elect a Clerk of the Special Sessions; and Justice COX nominated JOHN HOUGHTALIN; Justice HOGAN named JOHN SULLIVAN; Justice DOWLING named the late Clerk, ROBERT H. JOHNSON, and Justice McQUADE offered the name of JOSEPH LAMB.

The Board then proceeded to ballot, but did not make a choice either the first or second times, and the third time showed the following result: ROBERT H. JOHNSON, 1; JOSEPH LAMB, 1; Blank, 1; JOHN HOUGHTLIN, 5.

The Chair then declared that Mr. HOUGHTLIN was elected Clerk. Justice HOGAN moved that all other appointments be deferred till the next regular meeting of the Board, which was agreed to.

The Board then agreed that the regular monthly meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday in each month.

Those who have opposed the new measure claim that the Court will now be completely under the control of politicians, who, under a similar system, were constantly dictating to the Magistrates in behalf of their personal friends. Since the Court consisted of Justices KELLY and DOWLING, there were annually tried 6,000 cases, and the percentage of convictions was a very large one. It is said by those who seem to know the inside of the movement for reorganization, that the change was effected because persons accused of crime were expeditiously tried and convicted despite outside pressure and influence in their favor.

The fact that JOHN HOUGHTALIN, already a $5,000 Clerk in the tax office of the County Bureau, has been appointed Clerk of the Court, at a salary of $3,000, is deemed a singular occurrence, as the probability is the salary will be doubled for Mr. HOUGHTALIN'S benefit. He may, perhaps, retain both positions, as that is the Democratic manner of doing business. Mr. JOHNSON, the old Clerk, has been thirteen years in the office, having previously had six years' experience as a Police Court Clerk. He loses his head because he is a Republican, though his experience and faithfulness ought to have entitled him to better treatment. One of the opponents of the new order of affairs says that the cry has been that the Court was unconstitutional because there were only two judicial districts represented; and the fact now remains that only three districts will be represented in the Court; so the question of constitutionality remains an open one.

THE BAILEY-COOK CASE.

The Examination Resumed Yesterday—Important Testimony for the Defence—The Manner in which the Highwines were Increased in Quantity.

The case of MARTIN R. COOK and E. B. FARRINGTON, jointly charged with defrauding the Government of the tax on a large quantity of whisky, was again before Commissioner BETTS yesterday. A motion was made by Assistant District-Attorney B. K. PHELPS to have the case adjourned, in consequence of the absence of District-Attorney PIERREPONT, who had previously conducted the prosecution. The Commissioner decided, however, to allow the defence to proceed. Subsequently Mr. CARTER, of counsel for the accused, made a brief review of the case, after which

Mr. GEO. A. FELLOWS was called as a witness for the defence. His testimony was to the effect that he was a member of the late firm of GORDON, FELLOWS & McMILLAN; that the present firm was known as G. A. FELLOWS & CO.; that it consisted of MARTIN R. COOK and himself; that GORDON, FELLOWS & McMILLAN were in business in this City for a dozen or fifteen years, and were at No. 36 Broadway for two or three years; that their business included rectifying and compounding spirits, which was carried on at No. 67 New-street, in the rear of No. 36 Broadway; he thought the firm also had premises at No. 69 New-street in August, 1868, but could not say when they were given up; he knew that the firm carried on business as commission merchants in sugars, molasses, &c. He gave further evidence as follows: It was the custom to bring liquors up on the first floor and then hoist them up to the second floor, when they were dumped into tanks; the floors above them were used for rectifying and storing; the tanks each contained about fifty barrels; the change in the firm was made on the 1st of February, 1869; some whiskies were sold in the Summer of 1868 by the firm of GORDON, FELLOWS & McMILLAN to Mr. M. DOHERTY, of Boston, among which were 233 barrels of highwines marked E. & D.; this transaction formed a part of the regular business of the house; he (witness) was cognizant of the sale at the time, and approved of it; the transaction was conducted by letter and by telegram; occasionally a broker named WARNER was brought into the negotiations; the correspondence was all under his (witness') inspection at the time; the original letter was afterwards obtained from Mr. DOHERTY; this letter, dated July 15, 1868, was written by Mr. COOK; it accompanied samples of various liquors which were sent to Mr. DOHERTY, among which were the 233 barrels of highwines; this telegram, in which Mr. DOHERTY agrees to take most of the goods of which samples were sent, included the 233 barrels; this other letter, dated July 25, was sent to Mr. WARNER; it recommended the compounding of the highwines; he (witness) recollected of some E & D whisky coming in from bond on the 1st of August; he, personally, was in the habit of going into the rectifying establishment two or three times a day, and sometimes much oftener; he saw the whisky marked E & D on the first floor at No. 67 New-street, on the 1st of August, and also saw Mr. YOUNG, the receiving clerk, inspecting it; it was hoisted into the second floor, where part of it was dumped and the balance hoisted into the lofts overhead; no highwines marked E & D were in the place at that time or during the Summer of 1868, excepting the 233 barrels stored in a bonded warehouse in Pearl-street; witness saw about half of the 133 barrels of highwines on the second floor; the other half was above; the balance of the lot was received about the 20th of August; a portion of it was dumped and the balance was hoisted up; that portion in the tanks was made into Shield's Bourbon for Mr. DOHERTY, of Boston; the lot which went up into the lofts remained there several months before it was all used. the general books at that time were in charge of CHARLES T. HATHAWAY, who was instructed to get a return from Mr. FARRINGTON covering the exact number of proof gallons shipped, together with what was lost to proof by the introduction of syrup, &c.; he, witness, was present with Mr. COOK and Mr. HATHAWAY when the estimate as to the loss of proof was made; the amount was 170 gallons; the introduction of syrup into the proof had the effect of reducing it; changing spirits from old packages into new always had the effect of causing a loss of proof; Mr. HATHAWAY received instructions to get the return after the goods had been shipped to Mr. DOHERTY; he (witness) remembered the seizure of GORDON, FELLOWS & McMILLAN'S papers on the 10th of January by Deputy Collector KOOP; he saw Mr. BAILEY in reference to it.

At this point the Attorney objected to permitting witness to state what occurred between himself and Mr. BAILEY in reference to the seizure. The examination was subsequently adjourned until to-day in order to give Judge PIERREPONT an opportunity of interrogating Mr. FELLOWS.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Captain M. B. Woolsey has been detached from the South Atlantic fleet and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant-Commander Charles F. Blake has been detached from the Naval Academy and granted a sick leave; Assistant Paymaster Robert H. Spalding has been detached from New-York Navy Yard and ordered to the *Palos*; Surgeon P. S. Wales has been detached from the *Portsmouth* and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Paymaster Jno. C. Burnett has been ordered to temporary duty at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

A general order has been issued from the Headquarters of the Army announcing that Senators and Representatives from the State of Mississippi having been admitted to Congress, the command known as the Fourth Military District has ceased to exist, and the State of Mississippi is attached to the Department of the Cumberland, and the officers and troops within the late Fourth Military District will accordingly report to Brevet Major-General COOKE, commanding the Department.

Captain Deane Monahan, of the Third Cavalry, is relieved from recruiting service and ordered to join his regiment; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Keogh, of the Seventh Cavalry, is ordered to join his regiment in the Department of Missouri, without delay.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—American Securities and Stocks are quiet. The following table shows the course of the market during the day:

	11½ A.M.	1 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
Consols for money	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Consols for account	92⅛	92¼	92⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90⅛	..	90⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	89⅛	..	89⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	88⅛	..	88⅛
U. S. 10-40s	85⅛	86	86
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	112	111½	111½
Erie Railroad Shares	22	..	22
At. and Gt. West. Shares	29½	..	29½

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Tallow firmer but not quotably higher. Linseed Oil declining; sales were made at £31 15s. ₱ ton. Turpentine easier.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and closed steady. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 11¼d.; Middling Orleans opened and closed at 11⅜d.@11½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The shipments from Bombay to the 26th inst., since the last report, have been 5,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 65s. ₱ cwt.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The Bourse opened quiet; rentes, 73f. 87c. and closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 95c.

HAVRE, Feb. 28.—Cotton opened quiet and steady, both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 137½f. ₱ cwt. The market closed flat.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.—Bonds closed firm; Five-twenties, 95⅛@95¼.

ANTWERP, Feb. 28.—Petroleum opened quiet at 59¾f. for Standard White, and closed quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—EXCHANGE 1-10 off buying, par@1-10 premium selling. FLOUR quiet with an easy feeling at unchanged quotations. WHEAT dull, irregular, unsettled and lower; sales of No. 1 at 85½c.@87c.; No. 2, 78¾c.@79¾c.; in the afternoon dull; sales of No. 2 at 79c. CORN steady; No. 2, 69¾c.; in the afternoon dull; sales of No. 2 at 69½c. OATS quiet and lower; sales of No. 2 at 37½c.@37¾c. RYE dull and steady at 67c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES firm; sales at 95c. wood, and 95½c. iron bound. Mess PORK active at $25 25@$25 37½, cash. LARD easier at 14c. MEATS active, closing at 10c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 12¼c. for rough Sides, 13c. for Short Rib Middles. Dressed HOGS quiet at $10 25 for light weight. Live HOGS dull at $8 40@$9 20 for Light to Choice. CATTLE dull; buyers and sellers apart; quoted at $4 85@$5 50 for Fair to Good Butchers' Cows and Steers; $6 50@$7 50 for Good to Choice smooth shipping Beeves. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 2,500 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye, 2,600 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—TOBACCO—None on the market. COTTON nominally lower at 22c. FLOUR—Low grades scarce; Fall Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Double Extra, $4 70; Treble Extra, $5@$5 25; Choice, $6 50@7 75. WHEAT firmer; No. 2 Spring, inspected, 87½c.; No. 1 Spring, 93c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1@$1 06; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 12½; Choice, $1 16@$1 20. CORN firm and advanced ½c.@2c.; Mixed, in bulk, 64c.; White, 70c.@71c.; Mixed, in sacks, 74c.@76c.; Yellow, 75c.@78c.; White, 80c.@84c. OATS dull at 44½c.@46½c., bulk; 49½c.@53c., sacked. BARLEY declining; sales at 75c. WHISKY steady at 94c.@95c. PORK drooping; sales at $27 50. Dry-salted MEATS dull at 10½c. for Shoulders; 14½c. for Clear Ribs. BACON—Clear Sides, 16¾c.; Choice Canvassed Sugar-cured Hams, 18c. LARD nominal. CATTLE active at $4@$5 50 for Good to Prime; $5@$7 for Choice to Extra. Live HOGS quiet at $8@$9 25 for Light to Extra. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate demand. WHEAT steady at $1 06@$1 08. CORN quiet and unchanged; Mixed, 68c.@70c.; Sound White or Yellow, 72c.@74c. OATS dull. COTTON dull; Middlings, 22c.@22½c. TOBACCO unchanged with a good demand. WHISKY dull and drooping at 94c.@95c., the latter on short time. PROVISIONS dull and unsettled; difficult to give accurate quotations. Mess PORK offered at $27, with no demand. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders sold at 10c., loose; Sides neglected; offered at 13½c.@14c. for Clear Rib, 14½c. for Clear Sides. BACON dull, with but little demand; Shoulders offered at 12c.; Sides, 15½c.@16½c. LARD offered at 14c.@15c., with no demand. EXCHANGE dull at ⅛@1-10 off, buying.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—CLOVERSEED dull and weak at $7 87½. TIMOTHY and FLAXSEED unchanged. FLOUR—Small business; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extras, $4 62½@$5; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 25@$6, the latter for Fancy; Pennsylvania do., $5 25@$5 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; Fancy, $6 25@$7 50. WHEAT firmer and in fair demand; Pennsylvania and Western Red $1 20@$1 25½; New-York White, $1 33. RYE steady at $1. CORN in good demand; New Yellow, 90c.@92c. OATS firm at 54c.@56c. PETROLEUM—Crude, 21c.; Refined, 27½c. WHISKY scarce, at $1@$1 02 for wood and iron bound Western.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.—TOBACCO—Sales 73 hhds. at $4@$5 50 for trash; $6@$7 for Lugs; $7 50@$8 50 for Low Leaf; $9@$13 for Medium to Good Leaf. COTTON declining; Middling, 22c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $5@$5 25. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 10; White, $1 20. CORN quiet at 93c. OATS steady at 63c. sacked. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $27 50. BACON—Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. LARD—Tierce, 16c.; Keg, 17c. HAMS—Fancy Sugar-cured, 19c. WHISKY firm at 95c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—COTTON dull and nominal at 23c. for Middling. FLOUR active and firm; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$6 27; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $7@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@ 5 75; do. Family, $6 12½@$6 75. WHEAT steady and unchanged; Maryland, $1 40@$1 45. CORN—White, 95c.@96c.; Yellow, 91c.@93c. RYE dull and nominal. Mess PORK quiet at $27 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Rib, 16¾c.; Shoulders, 12½c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD quiet at 16½c. WHISKY offered at $1 01@$1 02.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—With a falling off in the supply, the market for Beeves was ¼c.@½c. higher. The quality was better than that of last week; buyers held off at the advance. The highest price realized was 9⅝c., and the lowest 5¾c. for Stockers. The average range was from 6@8½c. SHEEP—The market was active for good; inferior quality was ¼c. lower; the range was from 5½c.@7½c. Nothing was done in HOGS to quote. Nothing was done in GRAIN to-day worth reporting, except a sale of a few bushels Canada OATS at 54c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 28.—FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20. CORN steady but quiet at $1 03. BARLEY nominally $1 for Uplake Canada. CORNMEAL $2 25 for bolted, and $2 15 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 28.—GRAIN in store and afloat—Wheat, 680,838 bushels; Corn, 36,566 bushels; Oats, 140,000 bushels; Barley, 49,283 bushels; Rye, 14,100 bushels; Peas, 10,026 bushels; Malt Rye, 20,027 bushels. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT neglected. CORN—New in fair demand and firm; sales of 8 cars at 74c., and 2 cars at 75c., all Ohio on the track. OATS nominal. RYE nominal. BARLEY quiet; sales 3 cars bagged four-rowed Canada at 90c. PORK steady at $26 50. LARD dull at 16c.@16½c. HIGHWINES nominal at 99c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 28.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 20; Amber lower at $1 05½; No. 1 Red, $1 13; No. 2 Red, $1 06. CORN quiet; No. 1 Old, nominal; New dull and lower at 71½c.; New Yellow, 76½c. OATS nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 3,200 bushels Wheat, 9,500 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—FLOUR. $5 75@$6 12½@$6 30. CORN easier at $1 22½@$1 25. OATS, 65c.@66c. BRAN, $2 ₱ cwt. PORK, $29. BACON dull at 13½c.@17¼c.@18½c. LARD dull at 16c.@18½c. SUGAR dull; Prime, 11¾c. MOLASSES—Fermenting, 60c.@70c. COFFEE and WHISKY unchanged. GOLD, 115⅜. New-York Sight EXCHANGE par. Sterling EXCHANGE, 125¼.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 22c.; net receipts to-day, 14,173 bales; coastwise, 108 bales; total, 14,281 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,752 bales; to Barcelona, 1,950 bales; to New-York, 2,214; to Boston, 951 bales; to Mobile, 450 bales; sales, 5,500 bales; stock, 248,313 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 28.—COTTON quiet and nominal; receipts, 2,393 bales; exports, 1,833 bales. FLOUR dull at $5. CORN active at 90c.@92c. OATS steady at 65c.@66c. PORK steady at $28 50@$29. LARD nominal. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13½c.; Sides, 16½c.@17¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c.; Sides, 15½c.@15¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—FLOUR nominal. WHEAT quiet at 87c. for No. 1; 81½c. for No. 2. OATS nominal. CORN nominal. RYE steady and unchanged. BARLEY dull and unchanged. Dressed HOGS dull at $10@$10 25. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28—WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 13; No. 2 Red held at $1 06@$1 07. CORN heavy; New held at 77c.; rejected at 68c. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; nothing doing; Middling, 23c.; total receipts to-day, 649 bales; exports, coastwise, 766 bales; sales, none; stock, 21,882 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 28.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Middlings, 22½c.; total receipts to-day, 1,988 bales. EXPORTS—To the Continent, 600 bales; coastwise, 1,259 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 60,805 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 28.—COTTON firm; good Ordinary, 19½c.; total receipts, 677 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,266 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 47,821 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 28.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Middling, 21¾c.@21⅞c.; total receipts to-day, 686 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,677 bales; no sales; stock, 7,024 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—COTTON dull and prices lower; Middling, 23¾c.@24c.; net receipts to-day, 370 bales; coastwise, 1,895 bales; total, 2,265 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 10,500 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 28.—COTTON nominal; Middling, 22¼c.; total receipts to-day, 1,451 bales; exports to the Continent, 494 bales; to New-Orleans, 233 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 73,064 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 28.—Spirits of TURPENTINE, 43c. RESIN dull; No. 2, $1 75@$2. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 70@$2 85. TAR steady at $2. COTTON dull at 22c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 22¾c.@23c.; total receipts to-day, 246 bales; stock, 11,000 bales.

DETROIT, Feb. 28.—WHEAT easier; Extra, $1 25; No. 1, $1 15. OATS, 47c. BARLEY unchanged. Dressed HOGS heavy at $11.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 28.—COTTON in fair demand at lower rates; sales, 410 bales; receipts, 427 bales; Middling nominally 22c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—FLOUR and WHEAT quiet and unchanged. LEGAL TENDERS, 87.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Idaho	March 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	March 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	March 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Ocean Queen	March 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	March 5	New-York	Bremen.
St. Laurent	March 5	New-York	Havre.
Erin	March 5	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	March 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	March 5	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Eagle	March 3	New-York	Havana.
Hy. Chauncey	March 5	New-York	Aspinwall.

Foreign Mails Close at Post Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Idaho* at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on Pier No. 46 North River to 2 P. M.

MONDAY.

For Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle* at 2 P. M. For Bermuda, by the *Fah Kee*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 28—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. E.	Snow squalls	38
Halifax	E.	Cloudy	32
Portland	N. E.	Snowing	29
Boston	N. W.	Snowing	32
New-York	N. W.	Snowing	30
Philadelphia	W.	Cloudy	33
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Cloudy	34
Washington	N. W.	Cloudy	38
Richmond	W.	Clear	42
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	58
Oswego	S. E.	Cloudy	22
Buffalo	W.	Cloudy	35
Pittsburg	S. W.	Snowing	35
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	36
Louisville	W.	Cloudy	40
New-Orleans	N.	Clear	56
Key West	N. E.	Clear	70
Havana	E.	Clear	70

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 28.—*In steamship France, from Liverpool.*—H. Palmer, Julius Leitz, A. B. Leckenly, A. E. Leckenly, Mr. Smirk, Aug. Van Mol, B. Monroe, Thos. Samson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Michael, Mr. and Mrs. Weightman and 2 children. Mr. Eadon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hall and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. McBrain and 3 children, Mrs. T. Minnmack, Miss Laura Shaw, Mrs. A. Isaacs and son.

FEB. 28—*In steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.*—Joseph Crooks, lady and family, Mrs. Mayfield and child, W. R. Rusa, Ed. Caley, J. Greenway and lady, R. McLaren, Wm. Lucy, Jr., Thos. Beech, Baron Vielu, H. H. Hay, A. Entychite, John Learmouth, H. Blumenfelt, Alexander Duncan, Chas. M. Oates, B. Simon, Jno. Borci, A. Murray, W. A. Murray, Schuyn Wyles, Tracey B. Wyles, O. Lewis, G. A. Cameron, J. D. Tritton, Mr. Robertson, lady and infant, H. Walpole, Saml. A. Grose, R. Rotherham and lady, Thos. Turner and lady, S. A. Crowell, M. Noovington, Miss Ann Walker, Miss E. Richards, J. O'Neill, Jos. O'Neill, T. R. Harrison, John Siddons, Miss E. Sharp.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall—Wm. Sisson, Wm. H. Derrick, Albert A. Sweet, B. Pesseles, Mrs. A. B. Stebbins, D. T. Willette, G. F. Blauvelt and brother, Chas. G. Roberts and family, Morris Weil, John Frinkus and wife, Mrs. E. Niles, Mrs. E. Marion and 3 children, W. J. B. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Bernard, Mrs. Wm. S. Morton and infant, Mrs. D. McClennan, Mrs. J. Vingine, Mrs. H. Houston, V. D. Mairs, Wm. C. Mead, H. R. Murray, Mrs. James Dowling, H. A. McKenzie and family, Mrs. Lydia A. Brown and 2 children, Samuel Norris, Wm. H. Stannard, Mrs. Amelia Wrigley, Isaac Smith, M. Damont and wife, Mrs. Stenback, R. W. Taylor, Mrs. J. W. Froeleigh, C. Meech, Captain Wm. H. Parker and wife, Miss E. A. Cooper, J. S. Williams, H. W. Miller, L. E. Bigelow, R. Gay and wife, L. J. Mowry, Mrs. Sarah Arnold and daughter, G. W. Goff, Mrs. Paine, G. W. Wright, F. C. Matthews, Mrs. L. W. Boyer, A. Hatton, W. I. Hatton, G. M. Armstrong, Mrs. Jane Collins, Manuel Colon, S. Migel, A. C. Hyer, Louis Welch, Manuel Sonyo, Chas. Strecblin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 35 | Sun sets..... 5 53 | Moon sets.. 5 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 23 | Gov. Island. 8 12 | Hell Gate.. 9 34

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 28.

Cleared.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Bark Nicoline, (N. G.,) Heim, St. Thomas, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Julia Blake, (Br.,) Day, Pernambuco, Geo. H. Brewer; E. H. Rich, Hopkins, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Rocky Glen, Dorr, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Schrs. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Cienfuegos, Van Brunt & Slaght; Crinoline, Abrams, Baltimore, N. B. Vondersmith; J. Brainard, Buell, New-Haven; Addie Wessels, Johnson, Bluefields, C. A., G. Wessels; Nellie Treat, Trim, Ponce, P. R., W. Ingalls; Traveler, Hodges, Mayaguez, Simpson & Clapp; G. D. King, Eldridge, Ponce, P. R., J. W. Elwell & Co.; J. S. Ingraham, Packard, Savannah, J. S. Ingraham; Geo. Taulane, Steelman, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; Chilian, Winslow, Newburyport, Holyoke & Murray.

Sloop Dunwoodie, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del.

Canal boat Nelson, Masson, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Feb. 17, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Had moderate to fresh breezes throughout. Feb. 19, 10:30 A. M., lat. 51 10 N., lon. 14 26 W., passed a large American ship, numbers undistinguishable; same date, 3:30 P. M., lat. 51 06 N., lon. 15 48 W., passed a Guion steamship, bound E.; 20th, 9:50 A. M., lat. 50 41 N., lon. 22 13 W., passed a Cunard brig-rigged steamship, bound E.; 24th, 11 P. M., lat. 47 44 N., lon. 38 26 W., passed a Cunard bark-rigged steamship, bound E.

Steamship France, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Feb. 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 225 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Feb. 26, lat. 40 10, lon. 70 34, passed a steamer, bound E.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool Feb. 12, via Queenstown 13th, Halifax 22d, and Boston 26th, with mdse. to John G. Dale.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince 20th inst., with mdse. and 9 passengers to R. Murray, Jr. Has had continual heavy gales; 27th inst., 9 A. M., Barnegat bearing N. W., distance 14 miles, spoke ship George Peabody, from Manila Oct. 14, for New-York.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Maury, Aspinwall Feb. 19, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Feb. 26, at 8:30 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, hence for Havana, via Nassau.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Bark Maggie McNiel, Smith, Providence, in ballast to N. H. Brigham.

Brig Bride, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brooks, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Fowler, Jova & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Sld. in co. with brig Delta, for Halifax. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Schr. Annie Whiting, (of Castine,) Hutchinson, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Schr. S. C. Noyes, (of Newburyport,) Howard, Para 22 ds., with rubber and hides to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Schr. C. C. Pettingill, Smith, Newfoundland, with fish to order.

Schr. J. P. Anderson, Coyle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. E. Leggett, Baker, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Gladwin, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Sea Nymph, Connelly, Greenpoint, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nath. Holmes, Northam, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. W. Dickens, Fitch, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. W. H. West, Hawes, Barbour Head, with fish to Wm. Rogers.

Schr. Ocean Star, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Lizzie Smith, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alexander Cain, Simpson, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Lozier, Treffeather, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Macomber, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. Lovering, Derring, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Nathaniel Chase, Jay, New-Haven.

Schr. E. Bendale, Higgins, Providence.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. J. Warren, Major, Providence.

Schr. Maggie Cummings, Smith, Cohasset.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Smith, New-Bedford.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Providence.

Schr. Lizzie, Maul, Providence.

Sloop Oregon, Ryan, Providence.

SAILED—Steamship Roxana, for Cardiff.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, W., clear.

Below.

Ship Geo. Peabody, (of Boston,) Paine, from Manila Oct. 14, with mdse. to Wm. F. Wild & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Arr. steamships Ashland, from New-York; Nereus, from do.; ship Formosa, from do.; barks Colonist, from Leghorn; Wayfarer, from New-York; brigs Elsey, from Port-au-Prince; Village Belle, from Havana; Lucy N. Snow, from New-Orleans; schrs. A. C. Page, from Savannah; R. N. Baker, from San Domingo.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Arr. steamship George Cromwell, New-York.

Sld. steamship Mariposa, New-York.

PROVINCETOWN, Feb. 28.—In port—Steamer Verbena, from Philadelphia, for Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Cld. ship Baringa, for Liverpool, with 31,000 sacks of wheat.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 28.—Arr. steamships General Barnes, New-York; Oriental, Boston; steam yacht Clifton and bark Emperor, Matinique.

Cld. brigs Isabel Bannerman and Arago, Porto Rico.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 28.—Arr. steamship Rebecca Clyde, New-York.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The schr. Abigal Haley, from Charleston for Weymouth, Mass. went ashore at [illegible] this morning, and became a total wreck. The crew and the cargo of Phosphate Rock saved.

The schr. Geo. A. Pierce, from Salem for New-York, ashore near Manomoy, was hove off to-day with loss of both anchors. The vessel was lighted.

Spoken, &c.

Yumuri—Bark, from Sagua for New-York, Feb. 20, lat. 32 20, lon. 74 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Feb. 8, bark Golden Fleece, hence just arrived, and others before reported.

At Para, Feb. 5, schrs. Chas. E. Moody and Gersh Banker, from New-York, dischg.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. Feb. 2, steamship Neva, (Br.,) Woodward, Carthagena; schr. Sophia, Shanks, St. Andrews; 6th, steamer Mexican, (Br.,) Sewall, Liverpool; 7th, steamer Seine, (Br.,) Moir, Southampton; 8th, steamer Darien, (Fr.,) ——, Jamaica; 9th, U.S. gunboat Nipsic, ——, 18 ds., New-York; 11th, brig Anne Hida, (Ital.,) Novallo, 75 ds., Genoa; 13th, brig Bogota, Cassidy, 28 ds., New-York; brig Edith Hall, Snow, 17 ds., Savannah; steamship H. Chauncey, Maury, New-York; 14th, steamship Australian, (Br.,) Baker, Liverpool; 17th, steamship Seine, (Br.,) Moir, Greytown.

Cld. Feb. 3, bark Jamie Armstrong, (Br.,) Jackson, Trinidad, Cuba; 5th, steamship Neva, (Br.,) Woolward, Southampton; schr. Sophia, Shanks, St. Andrew; 7th, steamship St. Thomas, (Br., London; 9th, steamship Mexican, (Br.,) Sevill, Key West; 10th, steamship Seine, (Br.,) Moir, Greytown; 13th, brig St. Thomas, Savanilla; steamship Darien, (Fr.,) Jamaica; 17th, U. S. gunboat Nipsic, Lieutenant Commander Selfridge, Porto Bello, and returned. Laborers at Porto Bello are asking $10 per day to go with the expedition. She will sail on Sunday, 20th inst., with laborers from this place.

IN ANTICIPATION OF REMOVAL TO OUR NEW BUILDING ON UNION-SQUARE, WE OFFER OUR CHOICE STOCK OF

Real Bronze Gas Fixtures, Chandelier Brackets, Reading Lights, Newel Lights, &c.,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. ALSO, SELECTIONS FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS OF IMITATION BRONZE GAS FIXTURES, AT **Greatly Reduced Prices.**

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS FIXTURES, TO SUIT THE FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS FURNISHED AS HERETOFORE.

TIFFANY & CO.,
550 and 552 Broadway.

THE BONDS OF THE **CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES** RAILROAD COMPANY, Upon examination, WILL BE FOUND TO BE THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS WILL BE BORNE OUT BY

I. THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.
II. THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.
III. THE EXCELLENCE OF THE FIFTY-FIVE MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS FULL EQUIPMENT.
IV. THE PLANS COMPLETED AND MONEY EXPENDED FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.
V. THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.
VI. THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.
VII. THE VERY LIBERAL INTEREST RUNNING OVER A TERM OF FORTY YEARS.
VIII. THE SECURITY AFFORDED BY REGISTRY.
XI. THE MORTGAGE COVERING THE ENTIRE ROAD, EQUIPMENT, FRANCHISES, AND ALL PROPERTY, PRESENT AND FUTURE—INDEED, THE SECURITY OF TWICE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.
X. THE LOW CURRENCY PRICE THEY ARE NOW OFFERED AT.

All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.

We KNOW these Bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.

W. BAILEY, LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York, Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

AIR LINE BONDS

CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN and WILLIMANTIC R. R. Co. *the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.*

The Bonds *are exempt from every form of State or local taxation, and from the U. S. Income Tax.*

The average saving thus made will amount to *two and one-half per cent.*, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying *nine and one-half per cent.*, and this rate of income *is not affected by a decline in gold.*

The Bonds are issued *only* as the work progresses, and for but *one-half of the actual cash expenditures* on the road. They are secured by a *first mortgage* on *all the property* of the Company, of whatever kind. THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT is made *trustee* for the bondholders, and *every bond* must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by, the *Comptroller*. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are COUPON or REGISTERED, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE.
PARLOR, LIBRARY AND **Bedroom Suites**
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

TABLE AND BED LINEN
AND EVERY KIND OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
AT
Lowest Market Prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
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AMERICAN Spiral Spring Butt Co.,
NO. 27 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, AT
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers and Retailers of Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, and Manufacturers' Supplies.

REFRIGERATORS.
BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted
BEST AND COOLEST OUT.
ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S
Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.

IRON FRONTS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
J. L. JACKSON AND BROTHER'S
IRON WORKS,
28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 230 miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHEASTERN R. R. OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT., PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.
Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
27 MILES COMPLETED, 112 MILES TO BUILD. ISSUE OF BONDS LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE.

This road connects St. Louis with Southeastern Illinois, Western Kentucky, and the entire railroad system of the Southeastern States by the SHORTEST AND BEST LINE. It constitutes 75 miles of the Louisville and St. Louis Air Line—a part of the through line to the East by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; also 100 miles of the Evansville and St. Louis road. The country adjacent, hitherto nearly destitute of railroad facilities, is thickly populated and highly productive, abounding in mineral products. The SALT WORKS OF GALLATIN COUNTY, on this line, now worked, are of unlimited capacity, and are the only ones within 500 miles of St. Louis.

THE COAL BEDS UNDERLYING IT ARE THE RICHEST IN ILLINOIS. The demand for coal at St. Louis will alone fully employ the road, while the profits thereon within the limit of three years will more than pay the interest upon the entire debt of the Company. The road will connect in a large and profitable local business, and is exceedingly valuable through traffic, and will pay without fail the interest on its bonds, as well as handsome dividends upon the capital stock.

In offering these securities for sale, we refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, prepared by General E. F. Winslow, President, and by Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Director, containing a highly favorable statement, signed by W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., one of the most distinguished railway constructors and engineers of the country.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend the above named securities as a perfectly safe and profitable investment. Further particulars furnished on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

CONDENSED STATEMENT
OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,
For eleven months, ending Dec. 31, 1869,
AND OF ITS ASSETS ON THAT DAY.

Assets Feb. 1, 1869			$29,325,295 10
Receipts during eleven months:			
Policy Fees, Annuities, Premiums and Renewals	$11,175,659 87		
Interest, Premium on Gold and Rents	2,090,353 48	13,266,013 35	
			$42,591,308 45
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Claims by death and matured Endowments	$1,702,651 25		
Cash Dividends	3,585,418 22		
Surrendered Policies, Annuities, Commissions and Commutation of future Commissions	1,596,849 57		
Expenses and Taxes	493,736 44		
Office Furniture	1,079 26	7,379,724 74	
Net Assets Dec. 31, 1869			$35,211,583 71
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:			
Cash on hand and in Banks and Trust Companies	$1,857,330 60		
Bonds and Mortgages	27,319,832 67		
United States and other Stocks and Bonds	5,073,108 75		
Real estate	853,717 49		
Balance due by agents	7,594 70	35,211,583 71	
Add:			
Interest accrued but not due	155,847 63		
Interest due and unpaid	30,564 64		
Premiums due but not received	286,154 14		
Premiums deferred, Quarterly and Semi-Annual	[illegible]		
Market value of Stocks in excess of cost	884,771 00	$2,557,033 41	
Gross Assets, December 31, 1869			$37,768,617 12
Increase in Net Assets for the 11 months			$5,886,288 61

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same correct.
(Signed,) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The foregoing statement comprises the business of eleven months only. The fiscal year of the Company has hitherto commenced on the 1st day of February and expired upon the 31st day of January. For several years past the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State has urged upon the officers of the Company to make the fiscal year coincident with the calendar year, pursuant to the provisions of a special statute authorizing such change, the Board of Trustees, at its meeting on Jan. 19, inst., decided that the time had arrived when compliance with the wishes of the State authorities was both expedient and proper, and it accordingly made the change. Hereafter the fiscal year of the Company will extend from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, both dates inclusive.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway,
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JAN. 20 1870.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best quality. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.